COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

UMBER 1115. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1888.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UTAH'S PETITION.

...ing Granted to Representatives of Utah Territory.

...ing Her Fifth Petition for Admission to the Union.

...Solving the Problem of Polygamy.

...Polygamous Sections of the Constitution Discussed.

[illegible] ... I will frankly say ... I will not vote for it. [illegible]

... Stewart ... said he did ... congress had a right to make ... with a state or territory.

... said that whatever might be ... of the committee ... demonstrated the good ... of the men who framed the constit... in their power, if per... to wipe out polygamy. The peo... Utah recognized that the country ... and they wished to meet the ... They, however, proposed ... by more humane metho... [illegible]

[illegible]

... with the present ... [illegible] ... majority of the

[illegible] ... requirements of the country. The constitution ... [illegible] ... the committee on judiciary. [illegible]

After one or two other gentlemen ... in favor of the bill the committee adjourned.

Chinese Exclusion.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The ... committee on foreign affairs ... from the Pacific coast delegation in congress in favor of further legislation to restrict immigration of Chinese. Senator Stewart explained the provisions of the bill ... He said that under the present law Chinese ... this country ... through British and Mexican ports. ... when the collector of a port refused to allow Chinese to land they would apply for writs of habeas corpus, which, ... upon the United States courts ... [illegible] Practical administration of existing restriction laws was exceedingly difficult, and in attempting to evade these provisions Chinese would invent all manner of schemes. He held that the various provisions in the bill would invoke no violation of the existing treaty.

Representative Morrow of California said the restriction act was not very effective in its administration. It was the duty of the Pacific coast delegation in congress to take action looking to some radical improvement in existing treaties. When a Chinaman was refused admission at one port he always found some other loop hole by which to enter. He hoped for a speedy settlement of the matter, so that people from the eastern part of the United States desiring to emigrate would not be deterred by apprehension of future trouble in regard to Chinese.

Representative Felton said that the present legislation was entirely inadequate to accomplish the results desired. It was necessary that some legislation more definite in its provisions should be enacted. He had trustworthy information that Chinese continued to come into this country, notwithstanding the existence of the present law. The Chinese government ... had made no attempt to observe the present treaty, and he held that there was no reason for further delay if the people of this country desired to abrogate it.

Senator Mitchell said he had given much study to the matter and had decided convictions upon it. It was pretty well known that the Pacific delegation was in favor of absolute exclusion of Chinese, and was satisfied that the existing law was insufficient. Something radical was imperatively demanded. The Chinese nation would not be likely to protest against new legislation that might be framed, because they themselves knew that they had violated the present treaty. A treaty of absolute exclusion would be hailed with joy by the people of the Pacific coast.

Other gentlemen present spoke in a similar strain.

Representative Thompson was unable to be present, but sent the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 18, '88.

Hon. [illegible], Committee on Foreign Relations:

Acknowledging receipt of your note this day at hand, I have to express the hope that some effective method may be adopted to secure exclusion of Chinese from our shores and I can only suggest the exercise of all legitimate powers of the government, legislative and executive, looking to the adoption of such measures. Pledging my support as a representative to any measure that may effect this greatly desired result,

Respectfully

THOMAS M. THOMPSON.

The Boom R[illegible].

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Postmaster General Dickenson has sent telegraphic instructions to the postmasters of Los Angeles, San Diego and Pasadena, Cala., authorizing the employment of an efficient force in each office to meet temporary and permanent needs of the service. A superintendent and an inspector of the postoffice department are detailed ... to render to the postmasters every required assistance in ... and extending the service and extending the office facilities. At Los Angeles in addition to the regular force, a superintendent of mails and superintendent of the money order division are authorized at a salary of $1200 a year, and a superintendent of carriers at $1000. Two branch stations for carriers are [illegible]. At Pasadena two permanent clerks at $1200 each per annum and four at $800 each are authorized and a free delivery service is [illegible]. At San Diego, in addition to general authority to employ a sufficient force to properly handle the mails, the postmaster is authorized to appoint one clerk at $1200 per annum. The postmaster general has ordered the establishment of a mail route from [illegible] by way of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic and Pueblo and State Line railroads. The contract calls for service six times a week beginning March 1st.

A Move Against It.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Wm. McK. Gatchell of New York, agent for the National Anti License league here, will arrange for the beginning of a suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to test the constitutionality of the license system. Gatchell says that similar suits are to be brought in all states to terminate in the United States supreme court. The object is to show that licenses are unconstitutional. If this can be done the league expects that prohibition legislation will follow everywhere, as a matter of protection.

CHAT WITH COQUELIN.

The Great French Actor Who is to Visit America.

Interviewed on His Differences With Henry Irving.

Peculiar Characteristics of the English and French Schools.

Something About Himself and Other Actors and Actresses.

[Copyrighted 1888, by the [illegible] Press Association.]

PARIS, February [illegible], 1888.

The [illegible] Coquelin ... Frenchmen ... of a house without an elevator. You have to climb six flights of stairs ... do not regret the effort. [illegible]

Coquelin's rooms are ... of his portraits ... [illegible] Every thing there is for daily use and enjoyment, not for state or show. M. Coquelin ... that what is good enough for his friends is good enough for him.

At last came my turn in the list of callers the other morning and M. Coquelin, clean-shaven and ... received me in his library. He wore an easy morning jacket over a ... shirt, and, while talking, walked backward and forward vigorously with his hands in his pockets. His enunciation is beautifully clear and distinct. I referred to his recent reply to Mr. Henry Irving, published in Harper's, and asked him if he would give me some further particulars as to his dislike of the English actor.

"Well," said M. Coquelin, pleasantly, "perhaps I was a little severe in my treatment of Mr. Irving. But the fact is I had been rather ... by his article in the Nineteenth Century in reply to a previous one of mine in Harper's. In this article he seems to consider me a sort of theatrical idiot ..., and on reading it through the first time I stopped at the end and asked myself if I really was such a fool. You see he caused me a moment's suspense on the painful subject, and that was cruel. However I ... the shock, and decided that I was not one after all, and that he was mistaken in his assertions."

"Can you give me the gist of the question at issue between yourself and Mr. Irving?"

"Our differences are partly individual and partly national. English dramatic art is original and unique, that of France is general and broad. The creations of the great English playwrights are masterpieces as studies of individual character, but they can never stand for types of all humanity. 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth' and 'Othello' are immortal triumphs of creative genius, but they have no real and eternal existence on this earth. If such men ever do exist they are the exceptional results of exceptional circumstances. The great English dramatist, Ben Johnson, gives us the grotesque for the real. Moliere, and the French school on the other hand, portray every day scenes from every day life. Their types of mankind are universal. Any man in any country would recognize Tartuffe as a reality.

There is a similar difference between Mr. Irving and myself in our personal opinions. It is again originality versus generality. Mr. Irving represents genius independent and solitary, sufficient unto itself, and receiving from on high its divine inspiration. I represent the ensemble of tradition which has been handed down to us through two centuries, and which has made the Comedie Francaise what it is to-day. Mr. Irving thinks that method and rules kill individuality. I maintain that study ripens genius, and saves it from becoming ridiculous. Great artists have not been wanting at the Comedie Francaise. Inspiration, unrestrained and untaught, is nothing short of extravagance. An actor delivers a passage with ... which make the flesh fairly creep. What does the audience care whether that passage has been rendered on the inspiration of the moment or whether it has been rehearsed carefully a thousand times? Will Mr. Irving deny that the horror of such a scene would be increased by careful study and preparation? No, let an actor's breast glow with the sacred fire as much as you please, but let it be only after he has mastered his role by hard work."

"What do you think of Mr. Irving's Faust?"

"I consider the stage setting as something marvellous. I have never witnessed anything so powerful as the 'Brocken' scene. However, in his adaptation of the play I have the same protest to make here as in the case of his 'Bells,' and elsewhere I accuse Mr. Irving of sacrificing the beautiful in the ... the picturesque in the eccentric, and of forgetting that both these qualities can only exist in the natural and the true. His interpretation of Faust is a dramatic sacrilege. It is 'Faust' with Faust left out. As well might a painter copy Rubens' 'Descent from the Cross,' leaving out the figure of Jesus. However," went on M. Coquelin, as if restraining his vivacity, "I would not have you think that I wish, or have wished, in any way to disparage Mr. Irving's undoubted talent. I accord him freely the first place among actors of his country. What more can he ask? Painters and writers discuss the different schools of their art, and why may not [illegible] ... M. [illegible] ... well—to bring ... [illegible] profession.

"What [illegible]

[illegible]

"The ... was the ... of this ... [illegible] ... all theatres ... by the state, which ... [illegible] wonderful results without ... [illegible] ... the national conservatory, which ... at one time a precious store house ... and handing down to future generations, the accumulated greatness of the past. It is easy to cite great actors who have had no conservatory training, but that proves nothing. The English stage would be greater to-day than it is, had it ... up more carefully the theories and methods of Garrick, of Kean and the many others now lost to sight."

"What advice would you give a 'stage-struck' youth?" I asked.

"Before giving any advice I should want to hear her or him, and after that, I might be able to point out the direction in which his talents should be guided, and the faults against which he ought especially to struggle. I never give lessons myself.

As to the ... charge of immorality made against actresses, it is of course unjust and exaggerated. A beautiful and talented woman is in danger in any sphere. If the lantern of truth were flashed ... on the private lives of society belles with the merciless glare that actresses have to endure, I doubt seriously if the former would have much to boast of from the comparison. No woman need blush at belonging to a profession which numbers thousands as pure and as lovely as Rose Cheri and Victoria Lafontaine. In general these would-be actresses may safely leave the question—whether the stage is worthy of them, and confine their attention to the more important point, whether they are worthy of the stage.

One of the most unfailing signs of dramatic fitness is what I call the *folie de l'enfance*. To succeed on the stage you must begin early; you must be irresistibly impelled towards the green-room. In most cases of real genius the question, 'What shall I do?' is solved before it is asked. In my own case I remember that when six years old I was thrown into an ecstasy of childish delight on seeing a theatrical performance. From that time on I was raving mad on the subject. I could think of nothing else, and my only pleasure was either in seeing ... or in trying to act myself.

I should certainly advise anyone possessed with a desire to go on the stage to study dramatic methods in Paris and other European cities. He is bound to learn something from each one. I consider the company at the Burg theatre in Vienna, comprising MM. Sonnenthal, Lewinski, Baumeister, Hartmann and Mme Wolter, to be the peers of the Comedie Francaise.

"The fact is an actor can never see too much. From every great interpretation he retains something which becomes a part of him. I myself often recognize in my own rendition of a part the flavor of something I have seen before. For example, as Pere Fleurence in 'Rantzau' by Erckmann Chatrian. I am able to analyze my acting and separate it into four perfectly distinct parts. There is something of Samson in it, something of Bouffe, something of Regnier and something of myself. It is a sort of salad in which others furnish the essential ingredients and I supply the dressing."

"What are your plans for the coming year?"

"I leave for Spain in a few days; then I shall make a tour in South America, and open in New York October 8th. Oh no, I should never attempt to play in English, although I am told that I have a very good English accent. I acquired this when a boy at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where there are a great many English speaking people. However, the trouble is that although I pronounce fairly well the words which I know, my vocabulary is not very large. It is a great drawback in my profession as in so many others, that there is not an universal language throughout the world. Then I should not have the slightest misgiving concerning this tour in the new world which I am to begin so soon.

CLEVELAND MOFFATT.

Confidence in Bismarck.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The Russian press is becoming optimistic in its view of the situation in Europe, owing to what it considers to be proofs of Prince Bismarck's intention to expedite settlement of the Bulgarian question.

CANADIAN INVASION.

The New York Sun Charges that the Canadian Pacific

Is Building a Railway Across the State of Maine

Without the [illegible] of [illegible] or Treaty Stipulations.

Canadian Press Dissatisfied with the Fisheries Settlement.

A Canadian Invasion.

NEW YORK, February 18.—[illegible]

[illegible] ... Railway company to construct ... portion of its transcontinental ... United States soil. The same act of the ... company to the International Railway company of Maine. A subsequent ... on the 17th of March, 1886, extended to the ... [illegible] to the ... of January, 1890. The road property and franchises of the International railway of Maine were sold to the Canadian Pacific company, and are now owned by that company, and this British corporation is building in a hurry the most important portion of its entire line on and across United States territory without the permission and almost without the knowledge of our congress. The gulf of St. Lawrence is closed by ice for nearly six months in the year. It is a commercial necessity of the Dominion of Canada to have free access to the winter harbors of her maritime provinces. A map of North America shows that the constructed and located route of the Canadian Pacific railway is the straightest and shortest from the Pacific ocean to the Atlantic. The railroad system of the state of Maine connects with all the great winter harbors of the Dominion's maritime provinces. The shortest and cheapest cut from Montreal to all these harbors and particularly to Louisburg, on the ... is by ... of the International railway of Maine, from Lake Megantic to the Mattawamkeag river. Of all ports on this continent Louisburg is the nearest to Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific company has already ... that the trip distance through this ... line from Vancouver on the Pacific to Liverpool in England will be only eleven days. Therefore the Canadian Pacific, which is the Canadian government on wheels, ... and confident of the future, has determined to take and use a six ... strip of the state of Maine in order to accomplish this shortest route and best connection, and to trust to British diplomacy and American politics for condonation of this seizure of the soil of the United States. Maine exceeded her state right when she authorized one of her railroad corporations to sell its property and franchise to a foreign corporation to be used and enjoyed within her boundaries. Only the federal government, acting through congress and the president, can confer such authority on a foreign corporation. Commerce between any of our states and a foreign country and foreign commerce across any of the states are exclusively within the power and control of the general government. The states cannot deal with such foreign commerce at all. It is the veriest exaggeration of lawlessness on the part of the Maine government and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, under which this British corporation claims the right to construct and operate a railroad on United States territory. It has not the shadow of right to do it [illegible] ... Maine railroads for ... with Europe ... could ... lawfully have transported goods over ... to Halifax, ... or Louisburg. The first paragraph of the ... twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington covers ... from ports of the United States and Canada. The right of free transit ... through our territory is conferred by the second paragraph. That article ... portions destined for the United States and part for Canada. [illegible] ... the privilege of building railroads or constructing canals within the territory of the United States. In ... manner no authority can be ... by the Canadian Pacific railway to build and operate a road in Maine ... of the ... article of the treaty of Washington which was ... [illegible] ... to be in force for the benefit of the Dominion government on which ... was simply a contrivance to enable Canadian ... vessels to participate in the inland commerce of the United States to carry freight from one point in our territory through Canada to another point in our territory, but not to a Canadian port and thence to Europe. The state of Maine has no more authority to ... the operation by a Canadian corporation of a railroad within her ... than she has to ... the ... laws of the United States ... her coast and admit Dominion vessels to ... in all her harbors. ... under existing treaties and laws the Canadian Pacific ... to build or operate a railroad across Maine the right of that corporation to build branches from its trunk lines southward into all of our states and territories must also be conceded. We call upon our government to summarily suppress this invasion of United States territory by the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

Another Vote for Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 18.—John Hooper, member of parliament for Cork and editor of the Cork Herald, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the national league, was released to-day from Tullamore jail.

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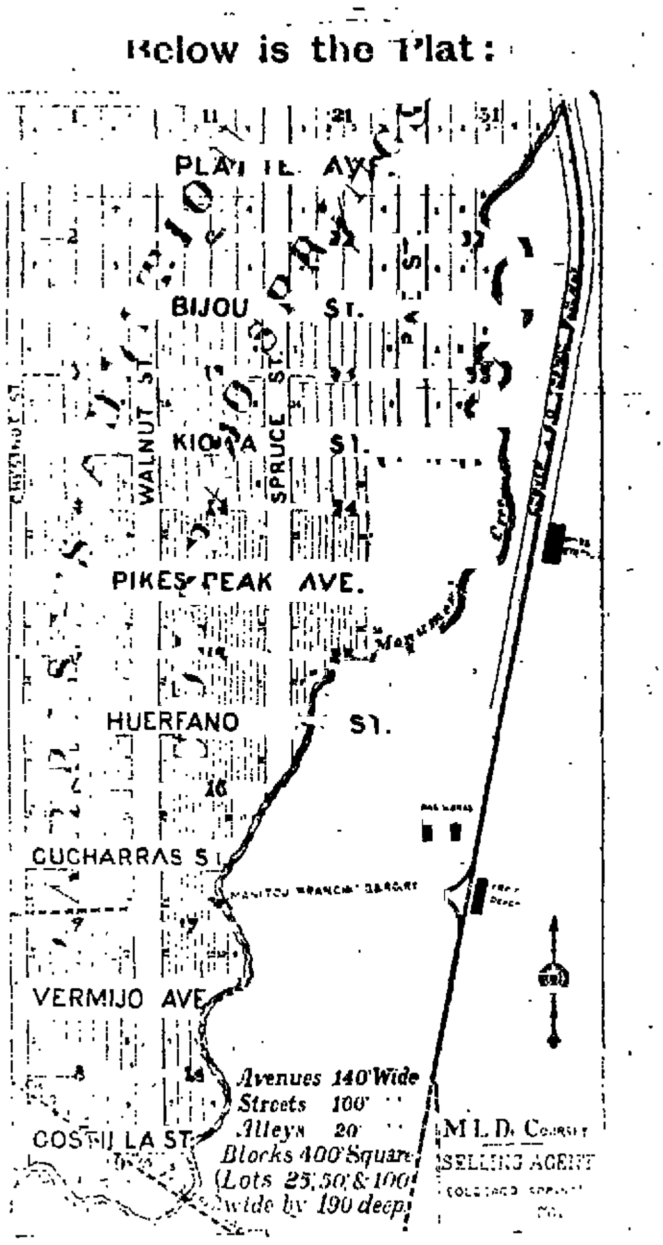

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No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in on or before [illegible] noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. W. SMITH,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

In another column we publish the articles of incorporation of the El Paso County Abstract company. This organization has as incorporators those most interested in having accurate abstracts. They are all responsible men and their names are a pledge that the abstract will be reliable and accurate.

The Colorado National guard is to be congratulated on the dismissal of Captain Lawson. His conduct during the campaign, and after, was far from creditable. There are some others that might well have been court martialed. An officer who cannot keep sober on a campaign ought not, at least, to be entrusted with a command.

One of our readers writes to us that if the city take some action to render the crossing safe on Huerfano street, it should also take action to render the crossing safe at the foot of Nevada avenue. He complains that, in crossing there a day or two ago a freight train passed without whistling and for this reason that he was nearly run over. It is either necessary that a flagman should be stationed there or else that the bank should be cut away so as to enable drivers to see the trains approaching from either direction.

President Corbin, of the Reading railroad, seems to have won in his contest with the strikers. His victory is due to the fact that he was right. The miners had no excuse whatever for striking without arbitration. The strike has deprived the miners of a month and a half of wages and their families have suffered for the necessities of life. Besides this, the poor people of Philadelphia have been compelled during the very cold weather in January to pay from one dollar to a dollar and seventy-five cents a ton more for coal. The men go back to the same position they were in before they left. The leaders who induced these miners to strike ought to suffer for it. It is a pity that the working men themselves do not appreciate this injury that these leaders do them.

Anthony Bott, in his addition to Colorado City, very wisely put in the temperance forfeiture clause, but provided that the property should go to the school district in case of the violation of the clause. The Colorado Springs company did not put in this clause in order to get back any property, and has shown no disposition to push any cases in order to secure property. It has been very conservative in its action, so as not to arouse any fears that any of its acts would be dictated by desire for profit or from spite. It might, therefore, do as Mr. Bott has done, and arrange that all property forfeited for violating the temperance clause should go to the school district. If our school board should prosecute this matter somewhat energetically, they might secure enough money for a new high school, which is very much needed at this time.

We publish elsewhere a letter asking why there should be any compromise with the druggists who have violated the liquor ordinance. We cannot answer the letter, because not familiar with all the facts. A compromise may have been the best thing that the city could do in the interest of the law. But looking at it casually it does not seem as though any druggist who violates this ordinance should receive any consideration whatever. During '84 and '85 and until this ordinance was adopted the druggists repeatedly said they would live up to any ordinance which was passed that [illegible] legitimate drug business. The [illegible] were far more liberal than they at first asked for or expected. It was made liberal so that the druggists would have no excuse for its violation. If they have violated it they ought to be made to suffer the extreme penalty. It has been a matter of common report for some time that certain [illegible] could get any time to certain druggists and [illegible] bought by the drink. It is [illegible] that this should be so, and there can be no excuse for a respectable druggist doing business in this way. We are sure that the public sentiment of this town would support the city officials in the most vigorous measures to [illegible] this business and punish those who have been in it. If a druggist has [illegible] violated this ordinance his license [illegible] be taken away for [illegible] [illegible] whatever. There has been [illegible] enough regarding the selling by [illegible] The freedom given by this ordinance has been too often abused [illegible] to drunken people or to those who drink to excess. Our opinion is that there should be no compromise and that every provision of the ordinance should be carried out to the fullest extent.

STATE NEWS.

[illegible]

About Compounding.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR: Will you [illegible] [illegible] have to compromise with [illegible] who have sold [illegible] [illegible] for a violation of the ordinance [illegible] more than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

News from Europe.

BERLIN, [illegible] [illegible] by New York [illegible] Prince Bismarck [illegible] Count Schouvaloff [illegible] [illegible] Russia further claims the right to occupy the principality [illegible] The impossible nature of these demands aggravates the situation. [illegible] Prince Bismarck [illegible] Count Schouvaloff [illegible] the Russian government to refrain from officially presenting them to Austria, on the ground that they would certainly meet with peremptory rejection without discussion.

The military preparations of Austria and Germany now approach completion [illegible] of readiness. A new treaty of alliance a plan has been agreed upon for concentration of the allied forces. When the time arrives there will be three armies in the field. One consisting of the first or east Prussian corps, fourth or west Prussian corps, [illegible] Posen corps and [illegible] Silesian corps will be under command of Prince William. The second army led by the king of Saxony, will consist of Saxon contingent and Austrian troops stationed in Galicia and Bohemia. The third army under Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria, will be composed by the bulk of the Hungarian and Austrian troops and will form the southern corps. If France enter the field this plan will be modified, but the German and Italian armies will be mobilized and relied upon to dispose of the French.

The acceleration of Italian naval preparations is due to urgent representations from Berlin. Details supplied to the war office confirm reports of intense activity in Italian arsenals. German officers who were sent to assist in the preparations report favorably on the concentration of the Italian navy [illegible] at three centres, Messina [illegible] and Maddalen on the island of Maddalen, which is [illegible] the northeast coast of [illegible] arsenal, has been established. The heaviest Krupp guns are [illegible] at these points. [illegible] are being constructed at [illegible] which is designated to be the [illegible] of the fleet operating against the coast of France.

Reports that the czar [illegible] health are false. [illegible] [illegible] is worse.

Questions with Canada.

NEW YORK, February 28.—An Ottawa special says: It has been arranged that the next international move will be in the direction of the location of the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska, in the event of satisfactory settlement of the fishery question. The matter is to be referred to a commission on which England will be represented. The Canadian government has been pressing for the appointment of a commission for several years.

Settlement of the fishery question has already created an angry controversy between government and [illegible] [illegible]

The Metropolitan Collapse.

CINCINNATI, [illegible] Metropolitan National [illegible]

Indians in Distress.

[illegible]

Democratic Convention.

[illegible]

Welcome [illegible]

[illegible]

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b-1-tf

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AND

DEPORTMENT!

ARMORY HALL.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE OF MORTGAGED PERSONAL PROPERTY.

[illegible]

CHAUNCEY CALLAWAY,
Mortgagee.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

F. E. BAXTER,
Engineer.

F. G. ROWE!

Real Estate and Insurance,

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSES.

[illegible]

RANCH.

[illegible] acres near Edgerton, with [illegible] furnished house of [illegible] rooms, Good stable. Range adjoining.

[illegible] acres under ditch, small house. Will be rented on shares.

STORE.

N. TEJON ST.—Desirable store building.

OFFICE. Very desirable office rooms.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

INSTITUTE HEIGHTS [illegible]

BUSINESS PROPERTY. On Tejon st.

Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

East Colorado City.

[illegible] NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. The price of [illegible] Parties purchasing now will get the best choice, and also the benefit of the rise.

Acre Tracts.

TEN ACRE TRACT. The finest tract on the heights east of the city. All under City ditch, will cut up into charming building sites for fine residences.

ACRE TRACT ON CHEYENNE CREEK—[illegible] acres having about [illegible] feet frontage on [illegible] road, house of [illegible] rooms, large chicken house, etc., beautiful pine grove which affords the most charming and healthful building sites on the Cheyenne roads. Pleasant drive to the city. This tract will undoubtedly be worth a great deal of money. $5,700

CHEYENNE CANON ROAD—Acre tracts on Cheyenne creek. These tracts are convenient to the city and offer some of the most desirable building sites on Cheyenne creek.

ELEGANT FIVE ACRE TRACT.—On the hill overlooking the city. Lies well for platting. $3,750

TEN ACRE TRACT. In the Northeast portion of the city, under City ditch. $6,000

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.—Just outside of the City limits, suitable to cut up and put on the market at once. Can be had for a few days at a bargain.

Business Chance.

SPLENDID FLOURING MILL IN KANSAS. One of the best locations in the state, and doing a fine business. Owner is obliged to move to this state and will exchange for property in this city. Excellent business opening.

Colorado City Lots.

Glen View Lots.

Manitou Lots.

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both Improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting, or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

e-1-tf

F. G. ROWE, No. 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

JOHN POTTER

Real Estate & Insurance

No. 12 1-2 S. Tejon.

COLORADO CITY.

Business Lots,
Residence Lots,
Corner Lots,
Inside lots,
Good lots from [illegible] up.

LOTS ON FOUR YEARS TIME.

LOTS IN WEST BLUFF ADDITION.

LOTS IN CAHN'S ADDITION.

CHEYENNE CANON ROAD. Eight acres on the Cheyenne Canon Road, [illegible] feet on [illegible] [illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS.

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible]

a 24-1m WM. BAYARD, Register.

A Prize! Last Chance.

"Our light is none the less for lighting our neighbors," is an old saying but [illegible] as good as when new. "Do you think the rapid growth of Colorado City will injure the future prosperity of Colorado Springs?" wrote a man from Tennessee. To this we answered, "No, it will [illegible] good. Let Colorado City grow; we shall get some of the overflow and profit by the prosperity of our near neighbor." Let us all help each other. It is getting to be a common remark by tourists that the towns in this valley, meaning this, Colorado City and Manitou, will [illegible] be practically united. We know that ourselves, but it is an added comfort to find that even strangers recognize the inevitable and are ready to supplement our belief. LA VERONE is between the two places, though very near to Colorado City, and a prettier place can not be found anywhere.

Lots are rapidly selling and the coming week is the last full one before the drawing will take place. You can not go astray in making an investment there as everything else has gone up in price during the last thirty days. One price to all is our motto. Some one will get a Five Hundred Dollar House, and some one else will carry off the [illegible] house worth Seven Hundred, while forty-four can get lots fronting on Colorado avenue. Any one of these last would [illegible] for five hundred dollars at any time since the first day of [illegible] and they are worth more than that now. Only a small payment down, and the balance will come in easy installments. Every lot will have ditch water and water for domestic purposes, too.

The Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement Company,

No. 112 S. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

1-ely

Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

[illegible] ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, GOLDEN and DENVER, the last week

400 BARRELS OF BEER!

[illegible] the undermentioned prices. I can sell cheaper than any [illegible] and buy everything by the CAR LOAD.

BEER.			WINES.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	$2 [illegible]	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	$5 00
	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	" " per quart	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Hock, 1 doz. quarts	5 00
	[illegible]	2 50	" per quart	50
Milwaukee [illegible]	[illegible] quarts	2 50		
	[illegible]	1 50		
[illegible]	[illegible] doz. quarts	2 25	Fine California Wines as made—	
	[illegible]	1 25		
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 00	Port, per gallon	$1 50
	[illegible]	1 75	Sherry, per gallon	1 50

[illegible] delivered daily at same price to any part of the [illegible] special low rates. On hand [illegible] Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors.

A. STOCKBRIDGE,

Wholesale [illegible] Merchant, Colorado City, or P. O. Box 31, Colo. Springs.

ON DECK.

[illegible]

HELM & CO.

WEBSTER & McPHERSON,

BLACKSMITHS.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

[illegible]

Lily of the Valley.

[illegible] Hyacinths, Heliotropes and Violets and other Cut Flowers. [illegible]

Wm. Clark's Greenhouses,

Cor. Wahsatch and Platte Ave.

REMOVAL.

Thos. Hughes

Will Remove his Stock of

GROCERIES

TO

No. 110 Pike's Peak Ave.,

Five Doors East of Tejon St.

As soon as the building is completed. In my new quarters I will be able to attend to the wants of my customers in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore, and will continue to carry a full line of Imported, Staple and Fancy Groceries. Choice Teas and Coffees a specialty.

I will continue business at my old stand—southwest corner Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue.

a-1-tf

SUNDAY EDITION.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1888.

LAST INDIAN RAID

[illegible] of the Indian Invasion [illegible] the Fall of 1873.

[illegible] of a Company of Colorado Springs Volunteers.

[illegible] to the Scene of Conflict [illegible] the Wily Foe.

[illegible] Destruction of Stock and Other Property.

[illegible]

[illegible] early part of October, '73, rumors [illegible] of Arapa[illegible] Sioux [illegible] left their [illegible] at Pine Sol[illegible] the Indian [illegible] were driving Horse stock. [illegible] River Bend. Such rumors [illegible] and the report was gen[illegible] and very little alarm [illegible]. The community was [illegible] however, [illegible] the 6th [illegible] before [illegible] from Weir's [illegible] with the startling [illegible] four [illegible] Harper [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] troops numbering [illegible] were compelled to fall back [illegible] themselves on the [illegible] the Indians.

As soon as the [illegible]

[illegible] fearless. The wily [illegible] first with the [illegible] and the [illegible].

By [illegible] the troops reached Townsend's ranch at 10 o'clock, and were joyfully received by their comrades in arms. Soon after they were further reinforced by a small squad of volunteers from the Divide who had been shadowing the Indians all the day and night. These swelled the whole effective force to ninety-six men. There was nothing left at the ranch to eat, and the outlook was gloomy. The number of the enemy was in doubt but one of the men in the Denver party declared that he had counted as many as 370 of them, and that a large number were camped within half a mile of the house was certain. But few of that sturdy band closed their eyes that night and, with the faint light of the coming dawn, active preparations began for a battle the result of which none could guess, but which, to all appearances would be unequal, and perhaps disastrous to the handful of settlers.

Mr. John Hilton of River Bend, was chosen commander of the united forces, and the party waited only for broad daylight to begin operations. The morning broke clear and beautiful and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the foe. Nothing hostile could be seen. A reconnoitering party was sent out and returned without having found evidences of their enemies. Then the whole force mounted and advanced to the spot where the Indians were encamped the previous night. The braves had folded their tents, and under the cover of darkness silently slipped out. It was resolved to chase them, and if possible run them out of the country. A hot pursuit began and continued during the day. The Indians were several times sighted and during the afternoon the vanguard of troops had several skirmishes with the rear guard of the Indians. No one was hurt, however, of the troops and it was not known that any Indians were wounded. It was noticed that they were apparently dividing and scattering to elude pursuit.

Toward sunset the party approached Downing's ranch, 80 miles from Colorado Springs. Nearby and a little beyond the ranch, was a promontory. It was thought that [illegible] Indians would be but little in advance and the order was given to charge to the high ground, the [illegible] hoping that he could get a glimpse of the [illegible] from that position. Away the troop dashed down through the intervening valley and up the slope to the summit of the hill on a full canter and at a mad gallop. But they were a little too late. Night was drawing near, and the haze was directly too thick to allow an inspection of the landscape below. The good results of the charge, however were not known until the next day.

No more could be accomplished that night. The men and horses were well nigh played out and food and rest were absolutely necessary. Our boys had ridden 92 miles in 22 hours including the few hours' rest at Townsend's ranch, and neither they nor the horses had had any food since the start. The troops fell back to Downing's ranch, where some flour and a small quantity of hay were found and went into camp for the night with a strong picket line to guard against surprise.

Early on the following morning a fresh start was made, and a short distance beyond the hill [illegible] of the Indians. It had evidently been evacuated in great haste, and without doubt at the time the troops charged the hill. All the camp utensils and cooking utensils remained and in one of the pots was a quantity of partially cooked beef. A number of [illegible] were secured, including a handsome and gorgeous chief's robe which had been overlooked in the hurry of departure.

All the indications pointed to a probability that the Indians were then many miles away, and no doubt getting back to their reservation as fast as possible. Such proved to be the case. They had had quite enough of Colorado, and none of the same tribes have shown their unwelcome presence in the state since.

Nearly one hundred miles from home, the troops turned back, but made the western march more leisurely. They camped at Downing's that night. Here [illegible]

[illegible]

The Indians had visited the region with the avowed purpose of [illegible] for the killing of [illegible] by the whites. [illegible] deserted their homes on hearing of the threatened invasion, and sought places of safety. Only one man, so far as known, fell into the Indians' hands, and he, after being deprived of nearly all his clothing, was allowed to escape. But a large amount of property was destroyed. Burning was rarely resorted to for some unknown reason, but the savages wantonly killed hundreds of head of cattle and horses. Scores of carcasses were found on the ranges, with arrows in their sides. Besides this everything about the ranches visited were found mutilated or totally destroyed. Bed ticks and pillows were ripped up, harness cut into straps and farm machinery broken. Scarcely an estimate could be placed on the damage thus sustained.

The whole country was in a state of abject terror and apprehension, and our own innocent little troop of pioneer soldiers were often mistaken for a portion of the marauding band. Late in [illegible] of the second day, [illegible] home the party approached a flock of sheep, in charge of a boy, apparently about 17 years old. As soon as the boy discovered the soldiers he showed signs of alarm and started at breakneck speed toward Big Springs ranch, about four miles distant. The men tried to reassure him but he paid no attention to their shouts and kept on with the speed of a deer, never halting until he reached the ranch. The men followed leisurely so as not to aggravate his alarm, and when they reached the ranch the boy was nowhere to be seen. He had evidently entrenched himself. The men did not approach close—and it was well that they did not—but talked and showed to him until they had restored his confidence in their civilization, and then they found that he had taken up an admirable position for defense. He had ensconced himself in a little but with a small opening, and had two rifles and at least a peck of cartridges dumped out on the floor before him, ready for action.

The troops camped there that night and found plenty to eat. During the next day's march [illegible] Ridge, they [illegible] a band of seven or eight [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] When they found they were chased by [illegible] they [illegible] he discovered that they were [illegible] of [illegible] who were [illegible] for [illegible]

That night they camped at Bozzard's ranch, about fifteen miles northeast of [illegible] and here the boys were mistaken for hostiles. Mr. Bozzard had [illegible] their approach, and prepared to hold the fort. He declared that he was fast drawing a bead with his long range rifle on the savage band when the long, drawn black coat of Mr. H. T. Mitchell, one of the party caught his eye and convinced him that they were not Indians. It may not be a bad fact that the life of some one of that party hung on a hair but the [illegible] probabilities [illegible]

The return home was triumphant, and honors were freely heaped on the little army for the part they played in ridding the country of the detestable foe. The place was found overflowing with ranchmen and their families who had fled to town for protection. Being assured that the danger was over, they returned to their homes, but it was some time before complete confidence was restored.

That ended the last campaign against the Indians in this section of the state, and the veterans retired from warfare on the laurels they had so nobly won. Of the entire band there are but four survivors who still reside in the city. These are Messrs. Matt France, Ed Frost, R. R. Taylor and John P. Hewitt. Mr. Taylor is now in the east on an extended visit, and the others are talking of having a veteran quartette reunion on his return.

LIFE IN LONDON.

Olive Logan Tells What It Costs to Live in London.

How Americans Are Regarded in the Great Metropolis.

Heavy Expense of Securing Social Consideration.

Unfurnished and Furnished Houses, Hotels and Lodgings.

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, February [illegible]

[illegible]

I think [illegible] reason why there is such a [illegible] the prevailing power of the penny and the [illegible] —the former [illegible] relatively so much more [illegible] there. [illegible] always [illegible] the state of the [illegible] the democratic idea [illegible] in some respects English society system [illegible] and of freedom [illegible] but it is nevertheless the case that practically only two classes of people are recognized in England namely—the rich and poor, the aristocrats and the plebian. The rich are very rich, the poor are very poor. A guinea is nothing to the former, a penny a great deal to the latter. Hence, as little as possible is given to the rich for their guinea, as much as possible to the poor for their penny.

In making this positive statement I am aware that I am laying myself open to a counter argument of great strength which would truthfully indicate the existence of a most important element of English life, to wit: the middle section of the community, an enormous body which ranges between the aristocracy and the plebians in endless gradations touching the upper ranks on the one [illegible] the [illegible]. The question would take some time to thresh out but being so would indubitably prove that, as I have said, the population of England is separated into two divisions of the great human family, who are widely known and commonly spoken of as "the classes" and the masses."

Travellers from America are always credited in London and elsewhere in England with the possession of enormous wealth. The [illegible] of our Vanderbilts, Astors, Mackays and others of that ilk have converted all our people into millionaires in the estimation of those who cater to their needs in England. Hence Americans are [illegible] No [illegible] for them. All remonstrance is unavailing. The man who can pay and won't pay should be made to pay. And he is. He belongs to "the classes" and must conduct himself as such. He is practically an aristocrat. [illegible]

It is the existence in the very atmosphere of England of this class difference which has been drawn in with the breath of the trading and serving people ever since feudal days, which is [illegible] to Americans, and [illegible] they are being [illegible] swindled on every hand. Americans cannot understand that the habit, [illegible] with our people, of wearing costly clothing, of [illegible] Europeans [illegible] of assured fortune, such as [illegible] unbridled [illegible] and endless great variety of food at every [illegible] the best seats at the theatres, [illegible] instead of walking, etc. [illegible] causes them to be looked upon as [illegible] aristocrats whose efforts to reduce expenses and yet retain all the comforts [illegible] frowned down as [illegible]. On the other hand, if our people pay out the [illegible] without a murmur, they are treated with the veritable exaggerated deference which the low English yield to their social superiors. Unfortunately there is the one luxury so dear to the English classes themselves—which our people as a rule care nothing about. Sometimes this servility is offensive to Americans. I remember once walking with a countryman of ours who [illegible] a "shave." His wife and I [illegible] while he went in a [illegible] very soon he came out again, still unshaven, with an indignant look, as well as a [illegible] on his face. "Why, you're not shaven," we exclaimed. "No," he returned, "the barber was too much of a lickspittle." I told [illegible] he was too d—d obsequious. I couldn't stand it."

The respectful habit of interlarding remarks with "Sir" or "Madam" at every other word, so strongly insisted upon by the English classes when addressed by the masses, goes for very little with Americans. And another frequent practice—that of not offering change when the coin is a particularly large one, and passes from a well to do person to a poor one—is often the subject of surprise with Americans, so accustomed to the fair and square, upright and downright, [illegible] business methods prevalent with everybody [illegible]

[illegible]

Gradually becoming aware of this fact, it occasionally happens that Americans are tempted to take houses in London, furnish them, and essay to enter into the English scheme of living in all details. To those having this intention I must urge the necessity of consulting a solicitor before one step is taken, even one word of approbation uttered as regards a house offered on leasehold. Rents are more reasonable as compared to those in America, servant hire not very high and the service good, comparatively speaking, the comfort of one's own home over every other thing of the kind I need not dwell upon, so that the tired out sojourner at hotels and such places may well be excused who wishes to leave them and in his own home enjoy privacy [illegible]. Accustomed to [illegible] easy manner of house and flat hiring in America, which yields fall away to the natural trait of moving west, east, north or south, as the case may be, "in the spring" the American little dreams of the iron clad oaths he must take with an unfurnished house and the obligations he assumes with it in England. It is the tenant, not the landlord, who pays all taxes except the property tax in England; and consequently the deluded American who thinks he has got such a dear little house so cheap, is mortified to find at the end of the quarter that he is in for vestry rates, poor rates, inhabited house duty, water tax, income tax, local charities, and lords and commons know what besides. These bring the rent up to a figure he never dreamed of. Servants, too, he finds have their "lines of business" as strictly laid down as actors in a theatrical company and the maid who waits on you at breakfast will not make your bed, the cook won't wash the dishes, the kitchen maid won't black the boots. But if you understand the methods of the country in this respect and, if you can afford a large staff of servants, [illegible] your powers in the matter of your outgo and your income and gracefully fall into these [illegible] grooves, you [illegible] every such comfort in your own house in England as the [illegible] of ages concerning the English home [illegible] also.

A [illegible] the obligations of a house [illegible] these houses can be had for terms [illegible] agreed between the contracting parties without the intervention of a solicitor, though it is always safer to consult one, of course. Such [illegible] are of all classes and prices, from the fifty guineas a week mansion of some noble family who are letting their town house while abroad or in the country, to the fifty shillings a week box on Hampstead Hill, on the north or in Brixton, an unfashionable [illegible] in the south of London. Lodgings vary in price, not only according to the locality but according to the season. In the Derby week you must pay ten pounds for rooms which you could have the rest of the year for two pounds weekly.

Within the last five or six years palatial [illegible] and the American accustomed to stopping at our own first class hotels of this kind will find them to be about similar in price. There is a multitude of other [illegible] London which [illegible] less [illegible] furnished and equipped are still well patronized, well kept, centrally located and whose charges are reasonable. In all the streets near and upon the principal thoroughfares, the card is frequently seen "apartments to let." It is well to understand beforehand exactly every charge you will have [illegible] in lodgings else the [illegible] American will be surprised to find his bill much longer than he calculated, the items, of "kitchen fire," "lights," "boots," "linen," "attendance," increasing the sum total with the lodging proper, to a great degree. A servant being heard from the lodging house [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tenants, [illegible] and as far as I know, never get, any tips. Ask a cabman what his fare is [illegible] sixpence, and [illegible] still [illegible] of London, the finest of any metropolis where the principal fare is one penny. So you can take your choice between penny and shilling modes of conveyance. But even in this small matter, the social mark of demarcation is drawn, between cab and omnibus there is a great gulf fixed. You proclaim yourself, class or mass, at every turn in England. With Americans who are merely over for a short trip, and whose only ambition is to have a good time, these considerations amount to little or nothing. Happy then is he who, out on a holiday, can sing with the Jolly Miller of Dee,

"I care for nobody, no not I,
And nobody cares for me!"

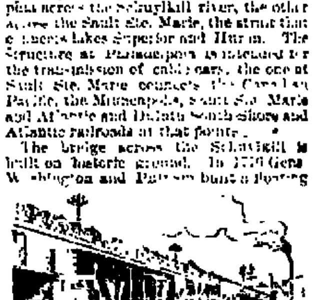
OLIVE LOGAN.

CONNECTING LINKS.

The New Bridge Over "the Soo" and the Schuylkill River.

Two handsome specimens of engineering skill have recently been completed in the shape of bridges, the one at Philadelphia across the Schuylkill river, the other across the Sault Ste. Marie, the strait that connects lakes Superior and Huron. The structure at Philadelphia is intended for the transmission of cable cars, the one at Sault Ste. Marie connects the Canadian Pacific, the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic and Duluth South Shore and Atlantic railroads at that point.

The bridge across the Schuylkill is built on historic ground. In 1776 Gens. Washington and Putnam built a floating bridge on the site for the use of the Continental army. A more permanent structure was erected about a quarter of a century afterward. The present bridge is built on the cantilever plan—the plan of the last bridge thrown across the Niagara river, below the falls. There are four piers, two of which stand in the river and [illegible] cantilever [illegible] with a span across the channel of [illegible] feet from one pier to another. The center of the roadway is to be occupied by the cable railroad, with a way for vehicles on either side. This is the plan on which the great suspension bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn is arranged.



SPANNING THE SCHUYLKILL.

In the center of the railings are two massive panels containing relief medallions of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, Judge Richard Peters, the projector of the old bridge of which the present one takes the place, and of Washington and Putnam, [illegible]

The international bridge over the Soo—as the Sault Ste. Marie is called by its neighbors—is one of great importance to the northwest, connecting as it does the great railway systems of the Northwest and Canada, [illegible] a new avenue to the sea from the great west. Several years ago a member of the Toronto legislature, Mr. William Goodrich, petitioned that body for the privilege of constructing a bridge at the Soo. Messrs. Macmillan and Newcombe had taken steps for the same purpose in the United States senate. It was supposed then and is now, that Mr. Goodrich was moving in the interest of the Grand Trunk railroad. In 1886 the Canadian Pacific, the Soo line and the Duluth and South Shore railroad companies determined to push forward the work. It was commenced in May, 1887, and now trains are running regularly over the structure. [illegible] "approaches." It is sixteen feet from the surface of the water to the bottom of the truss. The main bridge is very nearly half a mile long. It is joined by the work over an island, with a bridge of two spans across the channel. The whole structure, consisting of the bridge and the trestle, is more than a mile long.

On the day set for the formal opening of the structure the little city on the Soo swarmed with people. In the procession which paraded through the streets was a feature which well typifies the wonderful change in the means of communication between the towns of the great lakes. This was a dozen dog teams, consisting each of three or four large dogs and a sledge. For fifty years in winter the mails were transported through this formerly dreary region between Saginaw and the Soo by means of dog teams. Slowly the march of civilization drove this primitive method of communication from the snows, steel rails successively forged point with point, and now the sound of the railway whistle is everywhere heard in the region, where, not very long ago, in midwinter the baying of the sledge dog was mingled with that of the wolf.

CHINESE IN AMERICA.

A Chinese Yale Graduate Criticises Senator Mitchell's Bill.

Yan Phou Lee Shows the Other Side of the Chinese Question.

The Injury China Could Do by Adopting Retaliatory Measures.

China's Feelings Toward the "Flowery Flag" Country.

[illegible]

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.

One would suppose that the citizens of [illegible] enough of [illegible]

It is urged in support of the bill that the present law against the Chinese is not only inadequate but practically a dead letter because of the venality of certain custom house officials and the fraudulent sale of return certificates. Now if this means anything, it [illegible] that since officials in San Francisco are running after the golden calf any law, however sweeping, would be nullified by their action. It also indicates, whatever labor agitators say to the contrary, that Chinese labor is in great demand on the Pacific coast, and that the supply will be kept up so long as the demand remains unsatisfied. But since the adjustment of supply and demand results from the interplay of economic forces which it is as vain to battle against as the cyclone, we see that Senator Mitchell and his sympathizers have an herculean task before them.

They are, I believe, doing something still more rash and ridiculous than Don Quixote [illegible] the windmill when they attempt to oppose two economic forces equally potent as supply and demand, viz.: First, the tendency on the part of the precious metals to distribute themselves evenly all over the globe with the growth of commerce, and, second, the tendency on the part of wages in similar employments to come down to the same level with the increase in facilities of transportation. When legislators attempt to keep the precious metals in this country and have the balance of trade in their favor they are contending against economic force No. 1. When labor organizations strive to maintain an abnormally high standard of wages they are butting their heads against economic force No. 2. It is thus evident, therefore that which Senator Mitchell and others undertake to prevent the drain of gold through the Chinese trade by cutting off all commercial intercourse with China [illegible] and when they propose to preserve the present [illegible] standard of wages on the Pacific coast by prohibiting Chinese immigration, they have made a bigger contract than they can carry out, or to [illegible] "they've [illegible] more than they can chew."

[illegible] civilization. In this universal progress [illegible] whether Senator Mitchell [illegible] the Chinese are bound to fulfil their destiny as members of the family of nations. To keep the Chinese entirely out of the world's progress [illegible] to stay the westward march of civilization, is something like Mrs. Partington's task of sweeping back the Atlantic ocean.

[illegible] CHINA CAN DO [illegible]

It is a true saying that history repeats itself. It will be remembered that China once pursued an exclusive policy and that it was the Chinese who refused to have anything to do with Americans. But the latter clamored for admittance, [illegible] Chinese ports for trade and establishing friendly and diplomatic relations between the two countries. China came forth from her seclusion with great reluctance, for she knew well that when foreigners come to trade they have an eye single to their own gains and that in dealing with nations whose most potent argument is their artillery, no reciprocal benefits can be reaped, but that the advantage would be on the side of the strong and unscrupulous. The recent legislation of the United States touching relations with China has confirmed the fears of conservative Chinese statesmen.

And now, if this country wants everything for itself, but is not willing to give anything in return—wants Chinese labor, but would not yield it protection, wants Chinese tea and silk, but begrudges the gold and silver which the Chinese ask for payment, wants China to admit American merchants, travelers and laborers but refuses to reciprocate—what will be the consequence? The Chinese government will be compelled to adopt retaliatory measures. If so, it will be a matter for universal regret, for it would mean retrogression. No one would rejoice at it more than England, long since jealous of the growth of American influence and American trade in the Orient. None would regret it more than China, for her feelings towards the "Flowery Flag Country" are those of friendliness unalloyed by fear of aggression and of respect, because the United States has not stained its hands in the opium trade.

But I do not believe that true Americans (and they still form the great majority) are so lost to honor and integrity, so regardless of sacred treaty rights and so ignorant of their highest interests as to obey the last orders from the sand lots and submit to dictation from a few statesmen.

But if the good people of America are from principle opposed to such unjust and dishonorable measures as Mr. Mitchell's bill, they may be led by lies and malicious perversions of the truth to be severe towards the Chinese. It was simply because they were deceived that the anti-Chinese bill of 1882 was passed, not without protests from every side. To prevent another blot on the national escutcheon I wish to answer certain charges which Senator Mitchell and others have made against the Chinese in order to induce congress to adopt the bill.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CHINESE.

We are all aware that a cause must be weak indeed when its advocates have to resort to misrepresentation, specious and unfounded charges, incendiary speeches and violent denunciations to gain their ends. Then it follows that the cause of the sand-lot is as weak as [illegible] just after his returning to life.

Senator Mitchell says that the Chinese are [illegible] the occupation of this country as the locusts [illegible] Egypt, but fails to give the evidence for that broad statement. He estimates the number of Chinese in the United States at from 250,000 to 300,000. That is to say, that after forty years of [illegible] from China [illegible] not [illegible] to exaggerate the size of the Chinese population of this country [illegible] than [illegible]. For, according to the census of 1880, there were 104,000 Chinese in all the states and territories. Since 1880 there have been as many departures and [illegible] as arrivals. If not, it would be because the [illegible] of San Francisco have left off throwing stones in the cause of Christian civilization.

A few wicked Chinese, with the aid of American lawyers, succeeded in landing a cargo of miserable, diseased [illegible] women; straightway the whole Chinese population is charged with this immoral trade, although Chinese merchants and their consular representative were the [illegible] eager to prevent the [illegible]. The senator says, moreover, that "with the Chinese perjury was a crowning virtue, while hypocrisy, deception and fraud were instruments of common employment." If the Chinese are so wicked, I ask why are so many thousands of them employed by the best California families as house servants and by enlightened manufacturers in various factories? Why do they prefer the Chinese to all others? Are those employers fools to expose themselves, their families and the consumers of their goods to such a great danger? Are they not afraid of being cheated, or even poisoned or tainted by the "immoral" and "leprous" Asiatics? Surely, here is a kind of infatuation, a species of insanity unknown to doctors.

If, as Senator Mitchell charges, they observe their own laws, is it not because Californians have not taught them any better, nor opened any schools to them, although they have been heavily taxed to support such schools? Is it not better for them to be amenable to some control than to be entirely lawless?

It is an open secret that neither the municipality of San Francisco nor the state of California has ever undertaken to govern the Chinese. For the last thirty years they have devised means only for the purpose of oppressing them and making them [illegible]. It is only that the history of the Chinese colony has not yet been written, though to be sure it would be hardly credible or readable, for it would have to be written in blood. But if it had been, what stories of wrongs, injustice and outrage would it tell!

I have taken great pains to answer charges which deserve no such dignified treatment, fearing lest the American people might be a second time deceived and frightened without cause. But I have great confidence in their good sense and their love of justice and believe that this time they will follow their nobler instincts. That they are heartily ashamed of the past I am fully convinced, that they are not in sympathy with Senator Mitchell and the sand lot politicians is proved by the fact that even Denis Kearney, quondam dictator and prince of agitators, failed to arouse eastern workingmen on the terrible danger which is to be apprehended from 12,000 Chinese in New York and 100,000 in the United States. That he was prohibited from distributing anti-Chinese circulars in New York city marked the turning of the tide in favor of my countrymen.

On the last Labor Day in New York city two Chinamen had the temerity to cross between the ranks of a procession of 30,000 workingmen whereupon they were greeted good naturedly with "Hye, hye! Hello, John! [illegible]!" To me that cry indicated that the day of greater enlightenment had dawned on the American workingmen. May we not say as much for the American congress?

YAN PHOU LEE.

New Haven, February 10.

ART OF ENTERTAINING.

Talk to Young Hostesses by Mrs. John Sherwood.

An Authority on a Subject of Universal Interest.

Problem of Properly Conducting a Fashionable Dinner.

Elements of Success—How Not to Bore.

[Copyrighted.]
[WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.]

This art, like all arts, requires first an individual gift and then, also, a very decided training. A sculptor is born and is also made into a sculptor by the severest study of the anatomy of the human figure, and the stern self-denial of years of unrewarded labor. A painter goes through the same hard discipline.

We might go on with all the arts, even that of the poet. The old Latin line tells us that poets are born and not made, but the coming Lord Tennyson and the Longfellow would all have confessed that it was pretty hard work to polish up their original inspirations. They had the inspiration, no doubt, but they worked afterward.

So it is with a hostess. She must first have the inspiration, and then she must work hard to reach the lofty ideal. We all can summon up two ideal houses, both full of luxury, art and hospitality, both presided over, we will presume, by two hostesses who seem, at first sight, equally desirous to please. And yet at the one house we all enjoy ourselves; at the other we, none of us, enjoy ourselves. And we find that the reason is this: One woman knows how to entertain. She has a gift at it. The other has not. Now, the reason of this is generally to be found in the character of the hostess. A self-conscious woman, a purse-proud woman, an insolent woman is never a good hostess. A good hostess is one who loses herself in her guests, who makes everyone appear at his best, who is gentle, kind and well bred. There are some *nouveaux riches* in all cities, and, in fact, snobs, in every society, who use their houses as feudatory castles where they can hang, bore and imprison their guests, making them miserable, while they the hosts enjoy the sufferings of their prisoners. Such hostesses soon become very unpopular in this free country. People stay away from them after a season or two when curiosity, having been gratified, the invited guest prefers to go to houses where he is sure that he will be "entertained" and not tortured. But these hostesses have a long reign in England, as the devotion to rank is so great that people will endure the insults of a haughty hostess rather than give up the privilege of being seen at such a house. Witness the sufferings of Lord Macaulay and Sidney Smith at the hands of the Lady Holland of the past.

GOOD MANNERS AN ESSENTIAL.

This is a singular freak, and so unwise an abuse of the proudest and most agreeable of all positions that it hardly needs a passing allusion. But it sometimes happens, and therefore it is proper to say that no woman, however rich, beautiful, gifted or fashionable, can afford to disregard the excellent grace of good manners if she hopes to learn the art of entertaining. The smile of the hostess is the cream of the feast, from the log cabin to the palace of the merchant prince. All the rest is matter of detail.

We will suppose, by way of making the matter plain, that a woman desires to be a good dinner giver. She must remember four things: she has a beautiful house, a corps of well trained servants, a first rate cook, plenty of money; her husband knows how to put before her guests the most expensive and appropriate wines.

But she must not roast her guests. The first principle, which all luxurious hostesses should learn in America is this: Don't roast your guests. Roast your [illegible] roast your turkey, roast your [illegible] but do not roast your guests. The [illegible] New York [illegible] to witness [illegible] withering to the [illegible] guests. Eating and drinking are [illegible] processes, and that should be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which is all powerful and pervading. Fire, representing the heat of the room, and water as all [illegible] the earth [illegible] the conviviality of the company, we may presume that the hostess who can conduct the four elements to thus serve her, has mastered the art of entertaining company. And yet how many stupid dinners have all eaten, where all these conditions seemed to be fulfilled! The subject is a puzzling one.

All extremes of luxury and every element of profusion are now fashionable, but there is one simple dinner which covers the whole ground, to which a poor gentlewoman may aspire, to which she may invite a princess. The [illegible] of a perfect little dinner are but few.

The beauty of a Grecian vase without ornament is perfect. You may add cameo and intaglio [illegible] satyrs and ferns, heads of [illegible] and chaplets of [illegible] are rich enough, but unless the outline is perfect to start with [illegible] will but render the vase [illegible]. With the splendid dinner [illegible] perfect the [illegible] it is the Grecian vase [illegible]. But to many [illegible] which can be given [illegible] ple of moderate fortune [illegible] to do it [illegible] the art of entertaining.

[illegible]

A hostess should then [illegible] Having invited them [illegible] that she is herself [illegible] She should [illegible] alone unless she wishes [illegible] well. [illegible] and [illegible] nothing to offer them but [illegible] But if [illegible] feels quite [illegible] that hostess [illegible] certain [illegible]

But one [illegible] from the [illegible] with [illegible] grace [illegible] school. They, however [illegible] and fostered. Many [illegible] person [illegible] Dancing [illegible] are learning [illegible] mistress [illegible] natures. Therefore, as most [illegible] ing of company is left to women, women should fit themselves for [illegible] hostesses by first being amiable, hospitable and good. All the rest will follow.

All the virtues, however, do not guard us against accident. The cook will get drunk on the eve of a party, the waiter will tumble down the kitchen stairs and break all the [illegible] will forget the Roman punch. To all these *contretemps* the hostess must present a front of [illegible]. Those hostesses are very much the most to be admired who can make "high comedy of daily life," who can be jocose and witty over the misfortunes which crop out in our new way of doing things. She must never talk of her diseases or her domestics. She must remember that our misfortunes amuse no one but ourselves. How to entertain at receptions, balls, teas and musicales is but a sort of easy repetition of the art of entertaining at dinner. A perfect hostess insists on silence at the musicale [illegible] so is the guest who listens. The etiquette of musical parties demands first punctuality, then silence when the music is being sung or played. Nothing is so ill bred as to talk [illegible] or playing is going on. No lady who gives a musicale should invite more than she can seat comfortably. She should have her rooms cool and not too glaringly light. Who can endure the mingled misery of a hot room, an uncomfortable seat, a glare of gas and a pianoforte solo? A lady who is fully aware of her own good birth and breeding, who has had respectable ancestors and who has lived always in good society is never afraid to bow first, to call first, or to speak first, nor [illegible] she be afraid to send the first invitation. She should know that courtesy is the most beautiful grace, that politeness is one of the seven capital virtues and that she is [illegible] the [illegible] she may choose [illegible] One of the first [illegible] of entertaining [illegible] at home [illegible] all their rights. [illegible] their amusement [illegible] rate and fortune [illegible] about anything [illegible] Nobody can [illegible]

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD.

[illegible]

An Important Difference.

Arkansaw Traveler.

[illegible]

Another Version.

[illegible]

Harlem [illegible]

Wife—[illegible]

Harlem [illegible] city hall [illegible] Harlem all right.

LONDON'S ODD CORNERS.

"THREE BARBED ARROWS FOR ALL SERVICES."

The Strand and Its Fullness of Life—The Savoy, a Street Named After Peter of Savoy—The Grant of Land He Got from King Henry III.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The majority of American [illegible] to mark [illegible] natural [illegible] arrival to [illegible] years [illegible] quiet [illegible] The [illegible] that [illegible] The material [illegible] to America for a model, and [illegible] American [illegible] feature of London life, [illegible] with a [illegible] to the best [illegible] of being [illegible] London [illegible] the West [illegible] of Pall Mall, of Rotten Row and all [illegible] continental [illegible] He has seen the outer [illegible] of everything, and why concern himself as to the size or flavor of a possible kernel? In fact, it is definitely settled in his mind [illegible] and withered, and by no means worth the trouble of discovery, and so his rest is in no way contentedly, [illegible] succeeded by [illegible] of the same mind.

It is well for America that this ever flowing stream [illegible] that we [illegible] But the [illegible] American, who retreats with speed [illegible] wandering [illegible] the [illegible] of the real London [illegible] they have passed, yet [illegible] how speedily [illegible] and how surely [illegible] of the next generation of their [illegible] to seek out what the [illegible]

At this, because a party of excessively unpleasant Americans on the steps of the Hotel "Metropole" [illegible] to a quiet [illegible] standing near them.

"The Strand! What in the world should we do there?" [illegible] as soon think of walking down Grand street in New York to see sights. No; we are going over to Regent street for some shopping, and then to St. James' palace to see the queen's [illegible] Won't you come?"

"Thank you, very much, not today," returned the quiet gentleman, looking after them with a little twinkle in his eyes, and then turning off leisurely toward the despised locality. There are sights seen in "Grand street, New York," for whoever has eyes to see, but for the Strand itself one comes in no long space of time to feel [illegible] fascination, and wonders no longer at what had heretofore seemed the infatuation of Charles Lamb and Dr. Johnson and many another lover of London.

"Sir," said the weighty old lexicographer, seated with Boswell in Mitre tavern, near Temple Bar, "the happiness of London is not to be conceived but by those who have been in it. I will venture to say there is more learning and science within the circumference of ten miles from where we sit, than in all the rest of the kingdom."

And misfortune, he might have added, his own ups and downs forming no inconsiderable part of the miseries which was in the life of most literary workers of that day. But, like many another brooding and melancholy temperament, he found stimulus and solace in a throng, and his blood stirred to the throb of life in Fleet street and the Strand, and wherever the city and its rush and roar were dominant. The same fascination seized and held Charlotte Bronte, who shrank as she [illegible] from people, opened her heart to the ancient places, and, chiefest of all, cared for the city and its sights and sounds.

"I have seen the West End, the parks, the fine squares," she wrote, "but I love the city far better. The city seems so much more in earnest; its business, its rush, its roar, are such serious things, sights, sounds. The city is getting its living—the West End but enjoying its pleasure. At the West End you may be amused, but in the city you are deeply excited."

The Strand and the rest always include Fleet street on to Ludgate hill and the cathedral, which is the heart of the city, must always hold this power, and day after day it gains upon one till the expression [illegible] of Charles Lamb give out the [illegible] truth that lay at the heart of so many of his careless [illegible] affection for paving stones resolves itself into something higher, and shows its real [illegible] and love of all humanity in its courage and [illegible] of the city life. "I have passed all my days in London," he wrote to Wordsworth, "until I have formed as many and intense local attachments as any of you mountaineers can have done with dead nature. The [illegible] of Fleet street and the Strand, the innumerable trades, tradesmen and customers, coaches, wagons, play houses, all the bustle and wickedness round about Covent Garden [illegible] [illegible] The wonder [illegible] for [illegible] life."

[illegible]

The Savoy [illegible] the gold and silver plate and flung it into the Thames, crushed the jewels in mortars and poured their dust into the rivers, and at last, drunk with the wines and delight in the ravages of their own hands, came upon some barrels supposed to contain money, and flung them with carved cabinets and chests into the huge bonfire of the palace yard.

That ended the story of the palace, for gunpowder does its work effectually, and not only the Savoy, but many a house near it, went up in the mighty explosion, leaving only a smoking ruin to tell the tale. [illegible] of [illegible] the old grounds [illegible] gifts [illegible] the [illegible] from hospital [illegible] The chapel [illegible] French church [illegible] [illegible] doctors, and there were wild conflicts [illegible] [illegible] that it [illegible] place [illegible] "By AUTHORITY. Marriages performed with the utmost privacy, secrecy and regularity at the ancient royal chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, where regular and authentic registers have been kept from the time of the Reformation [illegible] years and upward. The expense no more than one guinea, the five shilling stamp included. There are five private ways to this chapel by land and two by water."

Something of the beauty of the old palace remained, even at this pass, but by 1820 it was settled that the ruins must be removed. Never did old London offer a more difficult task. The masses of flint and stone and brick were tight and ten feet thick. The work of Chaucer's time was not to be destroyed by this new [illegible] masses at last were forced [illegible] the [illegible] and so pull the stones away. The foundations for Waterloo bridge cover what is left of the site of the old palace, and the down tolls [illegible] for this is the "Bridge of Sighs," from which year after year sad souls go to their death. The old church still stands, though fire has destroyed much of its ornament of the past. The churchyard, long ago sealed, holds still the ancient graves, and the plane trees grow green among them. Over the way, the Savoy tavern bar is haunted by actors, printers, party adherents, and dray drivers, and who shall say what shades of dead kings come with them, their crowned ghosts marveling greatly at the work that time has wrought.

"So run the sands of life through the quiet hour glass, so glides the life away in the old precinct. At its base a river runs for all the world, at its rear is the brawling, raging Strand, on either side are darkness and poverty and vice, the gloomy Adelphi arches, the Bridge of Sighs that men call Waterloo. But the Precinct troubles itself little with the noise and turmoil, it keeps well through life, without its fitful fever."

HELEN CAMPBELL.

A Pretty Romance.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—I heard a pretty story lately which is too good to lose. To a quiet, unpretending locality, half hidden among the hills and valleys, a party of young New Yorkers, worn out by the festivities of the metropolis, paid a summer visit. Here they spent their time fishing in the neighboring streams or lounging in the old woods.

Learning that commencement exercises were to take place in the seminary, they made their arrangements to attend. Among the party was a young millionaire, whose fortune, by the way, was the least part of him. He had character, moral courage and "horse sense."

The day came and the young ladies of the institution were, of course, dressed in their best and looked their very best. The valedictorian was a young girl with a sweet, intellectual face, full of thought, and slightly tinged with sadness. She was dressed more plainly than any of her classmates, and for this reason some of the more pretentious girls were inclined to snub her. She read her essay with expression and an apparent unconsciousness of the fact that her unattractive attire was the subject of remark by her companions. The audience, however, applauded vigorously, and none more so than the young New York millionaire, who swore that "he wouldn't sleep until he knew that girl."

He immediately went to work to accomplish his desire. First, he was introduced to the principal of the school, who in turn, presented him to the young ladies, the one in question being among them. That evening there was a concert, in which she played and sang very sweetly, and he [illegible] charmingly [illegible] [illegible]

At the [illegible] a handsome bouquet was [illegible] upon the platform that made her companions look green with envy. She did not dream where it came from, but a pair of dark eyes in the audience was watching her every movement, and their owner declared then and there that if a certain fellow had a [illegible] he'd risk his fate for her.

Well, to make the story short, the young girl was not long in discovering that she had a lover, and that there was a [illegible] affairs [illegible] led to a [illegible] [illegible] programme we'd call it [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the fair [illegible] from the [illegible] our young lady is now the wife of one of New York's [illegible] To his [illegible] by all who know [illegible] [illegible] clothes [illegible]

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

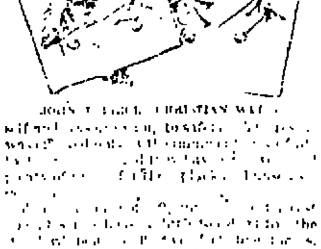
TWO LIVING HEROES.

Driver Price and "Butch" Weiss, Who Risked Life for a Woman in Peril.

The New York papers [illegible] driver of New York's [illegible] and Christian Weiss [illegible]

There was a [illegible] which [illegible] The [illegible] street and [illegible] Keaton [illegible] [illegible] When [illegible] Price and Weiss [illegible] where [illegible]

They [illegible] burning [illegible] dangerously [illegible] from the [illegible] with [illegible] the terrified [illegible] hard to make her understand that [illegible] grasped the [illegible] and the [illegible]



JOHN T. PRICE. CHRISTIAN WEISS.

[illegible]

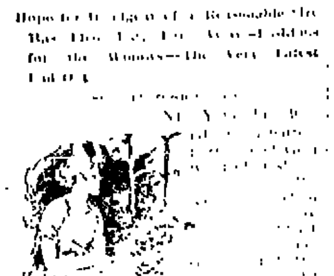
[illegible] that he will have no great [illegible] to distinguish himself as if he were in the regular force.

SPRING BONNETS.

ALAS! THEY WILL BE LARGE THE COMING SEASON.

Hope for [illegible] of a Reasonable [illegible] Has [illegible] for the Women—The Very Latest [illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

WHAT TO EXPECT [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR THE WIDOWS.

[illegible]

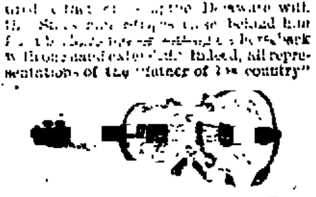
Common folks are not much sought after, and black cats are occasionally seen. [illegible]

[illegible]

OLIVE HARPER.

The Fiddle of His Country Owned—at Last the Violin.

George Washington [illegible] crossing the Delaware with [illegible] behind him [illegible] Indeed, all representations of the "father of his country" [illegible]



WASHINGTON'S VIOLIN AND CANE.

[illegible] portrait to commander or president [illegible] has ever seen a [illegible] with a smile on his face [illegible] except one of the [illegible]

[illegible] this country [illegible] An [illegible] of the name [illegible] to Washington. Mr. Gonzales George [illegible] it does not appear that he was [illegible] the former owner of [illegible] to prove [illegible] ownership.

[illegible] that the general was riding [illegible] Virginia when [illegible] He dismounted from his horse, entered [illegible] and [illegible] the violin. The possessor of the instrument [illegible] sounds [illegible] from it, [illegible] musical taste [illegible] time he became [illegible]

[illegible] the violin and [illegible] to Judge Bushrod Washington [illegible]

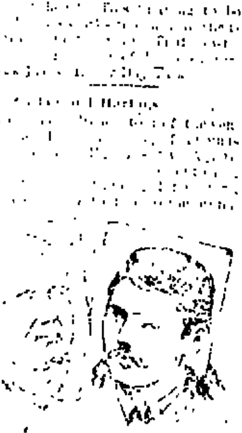
[illegible]

[illegible] Widows [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible]



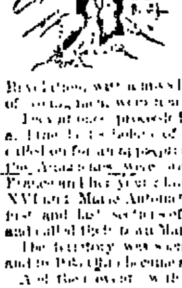
[illegible]

[illegible] up the [illegible]

A CENTURY'S PROGRESS.

THEY WILL CELEBRATE IT AT CINCINNATI NEXT SUMMER.

Sketch of the Settlement and Development of the Northwest Territory During Its First Hundred Years' History.



THE 7th of April, 1788, was the date of the landing of a little fleet of queer looking boats at the mouth of the Muskingum river, on the north side of the Ohio. From those boats came Gen. Rufus Putnam and many other veterans of the Revolution, with a small band of [illegible] were [illegible]

They at once proceeded to lay out a town, and the directors of the company were called on for an appropriate name. Just then the Americans were warmly attached to France and her young king and queen, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, so they took the first and last sections of the queen's name and called their town Marietta.

The territory was soon locally organized, and in 1803 Ohio became a state.

[illegible] with all the mighty consequences following [illegible] few years [illegible] with the early history and subsequent development of the northwest territory, are to be celebrated at Cincinnati this year by a grand centennial exhibition of the central western states [illegible]

Marietta was the first permanent settlement, aside from military posts, in the present state of Ohio, and almost every acre of the city's site [illegible] object of interest. The pioneers [illegible] the Mecca of the [illegible] that mysterious race we call the mound builders. The whole country was dotted with their memorials. In Marietta may still be seen the great rectangular mound, and in the graveyard is the lofty cone shaped mound composed of many different earths, brought, as tradition gives it, one time, by various tribes in baskets from their distant homes when they came up to the yearly sacrifice.

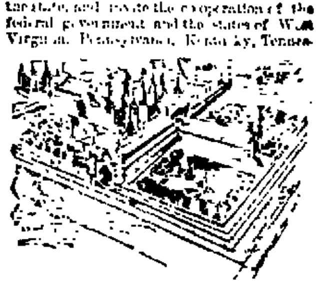
In laying off the new town the question was raised whether the back water from the Ohio would ever flood a certain hollow and low tract; so they appealed to the oldest Indian in the vicinity. He pointed to an old sycamore in the valley, the forks of which were some twenty feet high, and said: "When I was a boy my father paddled his canoe through the forks of that tree." As near as they could estimate this was in 1732.

They laughed at the old Indian, but in 1832—100 years after the Indian's flood—the water rose above the forks of the sycamore. Fifty more years passed, and then came the great flood which submerged so many Ohio river towns. The old sycamore had long since fallen, but the water was a little higher than in 1832.

The descendants of Gen. Putnam and many other pioneers still live in Marietta, which is a handsome college town and the home of many cultured people. Gen. Putnam died there May 1, 1824. He was a cousin of "Wolf Killer" (Israel) Putnam, and born in Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738, he served in the French and Indian war, entered the Continental army in 1775 as lieutenant colonel, and rose to the rank of brigadier. As a government surveyor he became familiar with eastern Ohio, and early in 1786 assisted in organizing the Ohio company in Massachusetts. The company bought 1,500,000 acres of government land, and proceeded to lay a solid foundation for the new commonwealth. In 1790 Washington appointed him judge for the territory and in 1796 surveyor general. Jefferson removed him from that office in 1803, while he was a member of the first Ohio constitutional convention.

Between the years 1780 and 1787 all the northwest was ceded to the United States by the states which claimed it under original grant, and the territory was organized by the ordinance of Congress, passed July 13, 1787. Thomas Jefferson had drafted a form of organization dividing all the region into nine states, with the somewhat pedantic titles of Chersonesus, Metropotamia, Saratoga, Assenisipia, Polypotamia, Washington, Pelisipia, Michigania and Illinoia. The people very sensibly retained the general form of Jefferson's plan and rejected the "frills," so we have Ohio, Indiana, etc., names appropriately adopted from the aborigines instead of coined from Greek; but that part of the territory in the present state of Minnesota did not get into the Union till 1858. The donating states reserved small tracts for specific purposes, most noted of which are "Clarke's grant" in Indiana and the "western reserve" in Ohio, the former retained by Virginia for the soldiers of Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the latter held by Connecticut. Ohio reserves are known as the "fire lands," "indemnity lands," etc.

Cincinnati is certainly the place to fitly celebrate all the events in the early history of the northwest territory, and her citizens took hold of the matter with enthusiasm, only that in a few days they raised $1,050,000 as a guarantee fund. The legislature of Ohio passed a joint resolution authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners for the state, and invite the co-operation of the federal government and the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee,



EXPOSITION BUILDING, CINCINNATI.

see, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and those states have already named five commissioners. The city has granted the use of [illegible] for the permanent exposition building an elegant structure [illegible] being [illegible] two stories in [illegible] 150 feet high. Other buildings [illegible] and all these will [illegible] with the present exposition [illegible] there will be over fifty acres of buildings and halls, the largest and most complete exposition grounds on this continent.

[illegible] exhibitors very busy. There will be exhibits of [illegible] literature, [illegible] and art, music and [illegible] manufactures, minerals and [illegible] from [illegible] display [illegible] hand work of every kind. Foreigners [illegible] for exhibition will [illegible] articles, [illegible] Of course [illegible] will be very full, [illegible] the various [illegible] have taken care to select some person devoted to local history. Indeed, the story of the settlement and development of the northwest [illegible] never wearies; it [illegible] history and more [illegible] "Almost every [illegible] the Muskingum and the Miami [illegible] history of interest, and [illegible] the remains of [illegible] everywhere, and [illegible] in that way has [illegible] and other [illegible] It is expected that [illegible] devoted to those and [illegible] will be especially [illegible]

The [illegible] of the pioneers will also furnish [illegible] interest, for in the [illegible] only have the [illegible] earnestly, but the [illegible] has been the scene of almost every [illegible] experiment suggested by a [illegible] fertile fancy. The Mormons of Kirtland, [illegible] Nauvoo, the Icarians of Nauvoo, the Rappites of Pennsylvania and New Harmony, the Owenites, who succeeded at the latter place, the Shakers of Ohio and many others [illegible] furnish material for this branch of inquiry. And, saddest story of all, Gnadenhutten was founded, a new [illegible]

WO REPUBLICS.

[illegible] French in the Charge [illegible] America's Strength.

They Appreciate [illegible] Their Model Beyond the Sea.

[illegible] Progress [illegible] to American [illegible]

[illegible] French in the Way of [illegible]

[illegible]

instead) he may be a deputy, a [illegible] or a prefect, which [illegible] is almost more [illegible]

[illegible]

Not [illegible] after the [illegible] America now to European [illegible] what she was to be [illegible] before the eyes of the [illegible] world. [illegible] with this America [illegible] as she is now striving to [illegible] "Triumphant Democracy."

But the [illegible] which [illegible] the United States, has not yet been achieved by France. [illegible] old European country [illegible] because French democracy [illegible] "Triumphant Democracy" [illegible] ment.

Perhaps the thinker, the writer who for Europeans has best pointed out the [illegible] from the past, and [illegible] modeled on the pattern of the United States is, after all, an American, Professor John Fiske.

Probably few Frenchmen have ever read his work on "American Political Ideas," but curiously enough, its [illegible] and arguments are nevertheless those on which their lines are unconsciously being cast.

It must be affirmed anew: All that is modern in French thought—politically modern—is American, but is so vaguely.

The tendencies of Frenchmen under the third republic are not as were those of their fathers and grandfathers. Briefly, their tendencies are American. They feel to a very high degree the spirit of America; they are ignorant of what constitutes her polity.

What Frenchmen have to gain now [illegible] is a deeper, clearer, more practical, more thorough knowledge of the constitution of the United States, and it behooves all intelligent Americans to help them to this [illegible]

In the way of trade, commerce and artistic development America has still considerable advantage to secure by drawing into closer communication with France; but in the way of governmental and moral [illegible] the French [illegible] the only example they can follow, and involuntarily, perhaps, they are trying their best to do so.

France has a great deal to learn from America, [illegible] exactly the contrary direction to that which [illegible] opposed. She has to learn the meaning of two or three words: [illegible] tolerance and the [illegible] of law.

Frenchmen must learn from the United States that liberty is not [illegible] that every right is limited by the right of some one else. They must [illegible] from the United States the respect of [illegible] of order, of the legal rule laid down for the universal good. France is for the [illegible] of her population democratically minded, but she knows not yet the constitution of a truly democratic state. She is ignorant of the dignity of democracy, and it is America alone that can teach her.

The growth [illegible] and power of religious tolerance [illegible] born [illegible] the French [illegible] western predecessors.

The French [illegible] before it [illegible] others, but [illegible] what freedom [illegible] and from America alone can it learn the true [illegible] in practice. France [illegible] Europe [illegible] America has taught France.

It is to the immense credit of the French that spite of all the so-called glory of their royalist and despotic traditions in the past, the republican idea has been theirs for a hundred years. They are working upon it, often it must be [illegible] very awkwardly, but very earnestly—and the statue of Liberty in New York harbor is the true symbol of the situation. It sprang from the united will and efforts of two nations, and is the light to which republican France is straining her eyes. The weakness of the republic is that though its form is there Frenchmen are not yet [illegible] yet [illegible] working practical republicans. It is the task of Americans to teach them to become so.

BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY.

About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning City Attorney F. A. McMorris appeared before Police Magistrate Sowder and announced that the city would not prosecute the cases against C. L. Zobrist and Duncan "Bill," who were charged with violating the liquor ordinance. The complaints against these parties were dismissed. It is understood that a compromise between the police committee of the city council and the above named parties was effected. The nature of the compromise is not definitely known, except that the suits were withdrawn against them in consideration of their paying a certain sum into the city treasury. The case against O. H. Barney, which was set for trial at 2 o'clock was postponed until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

VISITING PYTHIANS.

[illegible] Reception Accorded the Delegation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Our Anniversary, [illegible] O. L. Smith, "Our Guests," C. P. Owen, "Uniform Rank," S. K. C. Ripley, "The Press," A. L. Gowdy, "The Ladies," J. K. Miller.

This morning the visiting and local Sir Knights will attend divine worship at the First Methodist church where the Rev. A. C. Peck will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion.

The visitors express themselves in the highest terms of the generous reception which has been accorded them.

All sojourning Knights of Pythias and their ladies are requested to [illegible] divine worship at the M. E. church this morning at 11 o'clock. All Sir Knights will meet at the hall at half past 10 o'clock and proceed to the church [illegible] F. A. Mangold, C. C.

The Arrivals [illegible]

[illegible]

The Wool Market.

Sherman Hall & Co. of Chicago [illegible] their wool circular of the 11th inst. [illegible] that the receipts of wool for the week ending February 11 were 101,047 pounds [illegible] for the previous week, and 57,821 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The shipments for the week were [illegible] 788 pounds against 271 [illegible] pounds for the previous week and [illegible] pounds for corresponding week last year. Receipts since January 1, 1888, have been 951,101 pounds against [illegible] 1887. [illegible]

We have to report a healthy [illegible] very active [illegible] we think will [illegible] the stock [illegible] eastern [illegible]

For almost the first time this season buyers have been sufficiently interested in heavy western wools to make offers on them. These offers have been low, but have resulted in considerable sales as holders here see no possible chance for any improvement in price and are consequently free sellers.

We feel quite confident that the active demand which has now fairly set in will not abate much until the available stock is exhausted. We do not, however, anticipate any general advance in wool, as the low prices of goods and the uncertainties of tariff legislation dampen all speculative feeling, and confine the trade

[illegible]

A NEW [illegible] COMPANY.

Articles of Incorporation of the El Paso County Abstract Company.

[illegible]

Art. I. The name [illegible] El Paso County Abstract Company.

Art. II. [illegible]

1. To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to own, manage [illegible] books showing abstract of title to real property in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado and elsewhere, and to dispose of the same at pleasure.

2. To make and furnish abstracts of title [illegible] property [illegible] and in general to do all things proper and necessary in carrying out the foregoing objects.

Art. III. The said company shall exist for the term of twenty (20) years beginning with the date of the filing of these articles with the secretary of state of Colorado.

Art. IV. The capital stock of said company shall be fifty thousand dollars [illegible] represented by five hundred [illegible] of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, [illegible] upon the purchase [illegible] books and other property now owned or hereafter to be owned by [illegible] said capital stock shall be [illegible] fully paid and [illegible]

Art. V. [illegible] directors [illegible]

Art. VI. [illegible]

Art. VII. The said company [illegible]

Art. VIII. [illegible]

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands [illegible] of February A. D. 1888.

[SEAL] [illegible]
[illegible]
Irving Howbert.
Andrew L. Lawton.
Matthew Kennedy.
Marcellus L. DeCoursey.
Frederick G. Rowe.
Henry [illegible] Watts.
Ernest A. Colburn.
[illegible]
Edward P. Wright.

Inter-State Commerce Rules.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The [illegible] of the inter-state commerce commission has issued the following circular to railroads located wholly in one state or territory regarding the filing of freight and passenger rates with the commission. Roads located wholly in one state or territory which interchange freight or passenger traffic with connecting lines to or from points out of such state or territory on through [illegible] should file tariffs covering such traffic with the commission. If such through rates are made by the addition of local rates to the rates of connecting roads, such local [illegible] should be filed with the commission, together with the statement that through interstate rates are made by adding such local rates to the rates of the [illegible] connecting with which [illegible] If joint rates [illegible] made [illegible] other than by the addition of local rates to through rates, connecting carriers tariffs showing such rates should be filed with the commission covering all interstate business transacted thereunder.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Peter Barrett has been found guilty of the murder of Car Driver Tollafson at Minneapolis.

Wilfred Blunt's suit against the magistrate at Loughrea resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The weekly statement of New York banks shows a reserve decrease of [illegible] The banks now hold $17,157,[illegible] in excess of the legal rule.

Indications for Colorado: Fair weather, preceded by light rain in the eastern portion, colder, light to fresh northerly winds.

The anti saloon republican national

[illegible]

His Funds Short.

DENVER, February 18.—Since [illegible] Friday [illegible] suicide of L. P. Lindsey, [illegible] Lindsey's accounts [illegible]

Another Accident.

[illegible]—[illegible] "Another accident on the elevated road to-day."

Wife—"You don't say so John?"

Husband—"Yes the train I boarded at city hall station got through to Harlem all right."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending February 18th, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.

[illegible]

LADIES.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—[illegible] Finder will be rewarded [illegible] N. Cascade ave.

Mme. D. Gagnon,

French -:- Dressmaking.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

No. 412 S. Tejon St.

Sinton Bros.' Dairy.

[illegible]

Fresh Milk and Cream Daily.

FOR SALE

[illegible]

DILTS & BRUCE,

General Blacksmiths, Wagon Makers, AND HORSE-SHOERS.

19 and 21 Huerfano St.

W. E. McLAIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Fruits of All Kinds,

CHOICE CANDIES, AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos

Fresh Oysters,

IN BULK OR CANS.

For Sale & Served in Every Style

NO. 1[illegible] TEJON ST.

"HUB"

Remember our Grand Drawing for two [illegible] takes place March 1st. Every purchaser of [illegible] worth of goods will [illegible] ticket. We carry a well selected stock [illegible] the Lowest Prices.

Carriage Repairs.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Wagon Repairs,

GO TO

John Schneider

No. 10 East Huerfano St.

W. H. D. MERRILL,

122 N. TEJON ST.

Practical Plumber & Contractor

FOR STEAM HEATING.

First class work solicited and guaranteed. No. 66.

Theo. C. Zahn.

FINE -:- TAILORING.

A Fine Line of Goods to Select From.

No. 132 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

WALL PAPER!

All New Stock and New Styles

PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
VARNISHES
BRUSHES
AT

Ainsworth Brown's,

114 N. Tejon St.,

A few Doors North of the El Paso Club.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

Dated this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1888.

[illegible]
Administrator with the will annexed.

Dwinell & McIntyre,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

BUY & SELL REAL ESTATE ON COMMISSION.

Negotiate Notes and Deeds of Trust.

Effect Loans on Real Estate.

Write Insurance in long-established First-Class Companies. Make a Specialty [illegible]

Real Estate Business.

No. 10 North Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

MAYFAIR

The Finest Location in the City.

LOTS 100x190, ON

N. Cascade Ave.,

For a Limited Time, $3,500.

A. G. EARLE, 11 S. Tejon St.

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY!

A FINE LINE OF

Cakes, Pies, Etc., Always on Hand.

Fresh Candies, Fruit & Confectionery

Headquarters for the Finest Bread.

FRANK W. LOTT,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Tea Sets, Ice Sets, Cutlery, the Celebrated Electric Razors and Scissors. All Goods Warranted.

FINE WATCH WORK, DIAMOND SETTING, MANUFACTURING,

Engraving and Repairing Solicited.

Native Jewelry a Specialty.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our representatives will be at THE ANTLERS, Colorado Springs, February 22d and 23rd, and will take pleasure in showing our Spring and Summer Selections for the several departments of our business, comprising Ladies' Dress-Making and Tailoring, Misses' and Children's Dresses and Garments, Boys' Clothing, (to order and ready made,) Ladies' and Misses' Millinery, Fine Neckwear, and General Furnishings.

Samples of advance styles in Dress Goods (to arrive later) will be shown, from which to take orders, or to sell by the [illegible]

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

BOSTON, [illegible] NEWPORT, R. I., Casino Building. BAR HARBOR, ME., Porcupine Building.

SOMETHING NEW.

Having just received one of the Largest consignments of WALL PAPER that [illegible] at one time; and in order to dispose of it quickly, and [illegible] a share of the profits, we have concluded to give [illegible] that shall be a benefit to every property holder in the county. To every purchaser of six double rolls of Paper and over and border for the same [illegible] a chance in a GRAND DRAWING for the papering of three parlors in three different ways the size of the parlor not to exceed [illegible]

THE FIRST PRIZE—Shall be for papering ceiling and walls with the very [illegible] in our store, the lucky party to select the paper [illegible] to match the paper.

SECOND PRIZE—[illegible] walls to be papered with Colored Bronze Paper [illegible] to match.

THIRD PRIZE—[illegible] ceiling and walls papered with a flat paper, that is, a [illegible] stained to match.

[illegible]

GEO. CANT & CO., 102 Pike's Peak Ave.

GO TO

C. L. Gillingham

For the finest Photographs made in Colorado. Also Picture Frames, Artists' Materials, [illegible] Albums, [illegible] and Novelties.

No. 15 S. Tejon St., Ground Floor

Opera House Bakery.

WILLIAM BUSH, PROP.

16 NORTH TEJON ST.

BREAD, BUNS, PIES, ROLLS.

A Large Assortment of Cakes Daily

A Full Line of Choice Confectionery always on hand.

Fruit Cakes, Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Etc., Made to Order.

Conrad Rhau,

Professor of Music.

Instruction on the

VIOLIN.

Also Lessons in Singing, Harmony, French and German Languages [illegible]

STUDIO:

Cor. Cheyenne ave. and St. Vrain St.

F. E. BAXTER,

Civil Engineer.

Surveys and Estimates for Reservoirs, Ditches, Roads [illegible]

OFFICE—No. 10 North Tejon St., with Mills & Dwinell.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County

BANK!

CAPITAL PAID IN [illegible]

SURPLUS [illegible]

[illegible] General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.

J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

[illegible] OF TRUSTEES.

W. S. J[illegible] C. H. White, J. H. Barlow

USE

Amole Hair Dressing!

The only Sure Preventative and Cure for Falling out of the Hair, BALDNESS and Dandruff. Contains NO oils; [illegible] from the AMOLE Plant. Mexicans are [illegible] bald. Why? Because they use AMOLE Plant in washing their heads. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by

THE AZTEC LABORATORY CO.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Callaway & Stark, Props.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh Meats, Mutton, Pork,

POULTRY, ETC., ETC.

GAME -:- OF -:- ALL -:- KINDS

IN SEASON.

Consignments of Fresh Fish

RECEIVED REGULARLY.

No. 12 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1888.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville Mail, arrives 11.25 a. m., departs 11.28 a. m.

No. 5. Pacific Express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 12.52 p. m., departs 12.55 p. m.

No. 3. Pueblo accommodation arrives 4.58 p. m., departs 5.04 p. m.

No. 6. Leadville Expr — arrives 11.05 p. m., departs 11.08 p. m.

No. 9. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California, arrives 1.0[illegible] a. m., departs 1.3[illegible] a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver Express, arrives at 4.40 a. m., departs at 4.45 a. m.

No. 10. Atlantic Express, from Salt Lake and California, arrives at 4.02 a. m., departs 4.0[illegible] a. m.

No. 6. Pueblo Express, arrives 1[illegible] a. m., departs 11.[illegible] a. m.

No. 4. Denver mail arrives 4.02 p. m., departs 4.07 p. m.

No. 8. Atlantic Express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m., departs 5.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from Trinidad, [illegible], Durango and Silverton are connected on trains No. 3 and 2.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville, Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address,

J. M. ELLISON, AGENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 1 Leaves	11.25 a. m.	No. 6—Arrive	[illegible] a. m.
No. 5— "	12.45 p. m.	No. 10— "	12.40 p. m.
No. 3 "	2.50 p. m.	No. 2— "	2.05 p. m.
No. 9— "	4.05 p. m.	No. 4— "	3.55 p. m.
No. 5— "	5.45 p. m.	No. 8— "	4.50 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

(Denver Ext[illegible])

UNION DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

LEAVING FOR DENVER.

Santa Fe Expre[illegible] . . . 11.30 A. M.
Santa Fe Express . . . 3.03 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express . . . 4.00 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express . . . 3.06 P. M.

ARRIVING FROM DENVER.

Santa Fe Expre[illegible] . . . 4.40 P. M.
Santa Fe Ex[illegible] . . . 11.25 P. M.
Colorado Midland Ex[illegible] . . . 11.00 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express . . . 12.15 A. M.

LEAVING FOR LEADVILLE.

Colorado Midland Expr[illegible] . . . 11.10 A. M.
Colorado Midland Express . . . 12.25 A. M.

ARRIVING FROM LEADVILLE.

Colorado Midland Expr[illegible] . . . 3.60 A. M.
Colorado Midland Ex[illegible] . . . 2.50 P. M.

LEAVING FOR KANSAS CITY, MO.

Santa Fe Exp[illegible] . . . 4.48 P. M.
Santa Fe Exp[illegible] . . . 11.25 P. M.

ARRIVING FROM KANSAS CITY, MO.

Santa Fe Exp[illegible] . . . 3.03 A. M.
Santa Fe Exp[illegible] . . . 11.00 A. M.

All trains daily.

Through tickets to all points via all routes. Baggage checked through. Sleeping car tickets on sale and berths [illegible].

C. C. [illegible]

DENVER, TEXAS & GULF RAILWAY.

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
For P[illegible]	11.30 a. m.	F[illegible]	3.30 p. m.
For [illegible]	3.35 p. m.	F[illegible]	11.20 p. m.

POST OFFICE BULLETIN.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

	Arrives	Closes
[illegible]	7.00 a. m. 11.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m. 4.10 p. m. 8.00 p. m.
[illegible] North and North[illegible] ern Colorado	7.00 a. m. 11.30 a. m. 12.30 p. m.	3.00 p. m. 5.10 p. m. 8.00 p. m.
Pa[illegible] and Southern Colorado	7.00 a. m. 4.02 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Western Colorado and Ogden	5.40 p. m.	12.45 p. m.
New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Local points on Colorado Midland Ry	[illegible] p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Local points on D. & R. G. R. R., north	11.30 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
Local points on D. & R. G. R. R., south	4.02 p. m.	11.00 a. m.
Local points on D., T. & G. R. R. north	11.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS MAIL.

	Arrives	Closes
Denver	7.00 a. m. 5.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m. 8.00 p. m.
Leadville and Silverton	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Leadville	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Sal[illegible]	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
McCook (Neb.) [illegible] and Denver	7.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Manitou	10.30 a. m. 5.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.

Mail for Lytle leaves Monday at 7 a. m.; arrives Monday at 6 p. m.

Sunday hours 12 to 1 p. m. Money order office open daily except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. J. F. LOWE, Postmaster.

COLORADO TELEPHONE COMPANY.

W. P. BEACH, Manager.

OPEN at all hours daily, except Sunday. Sunday and holiday hours—8 a. m. to 12.30 a. m., 3 to 6 p. m., and after 8 p. m.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

C. H. Lonn, Manager.

OFFICE hours daily, except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to [illegible] p. m. Sunday and holidays, [illegible] to [illegible] p. m.

GRACE CHURCH FREE READING ROOM

CORNER WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, except on Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

Mr. J. H. Thedinga has filed his notarial bond with the county clerk.

There will be services to-day, as usual, in Grace church, both morning and evening.

Judge Craven is putting up a large residence near the Iron Springs hotel at Manitou.

Seat Bros. estimate their damage by the fire, early yesterday morning, at about $100.

Mr. J. E. Hundley is being mentioned as a possible candidate for alderman in the First ward.

Officer Chapman arrested a man for drunkenness on Huerfano street yesterday afternoon.

Rev. A. C. Peck will preach to-day both morning and evening, at the First Methodist church.

Rev. J. S. Black will preach to-day both morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Persons desiring to purchase some choice tulips [illegible] should read the announcement in our business locals this morning.

There will probably be a number of races under the auspices of the polo club a week from next Saturday. Some rare sport is promised.

Last evening Officer Atkinson had quite a struggle to arrest a man who was disturbing the peace, but he finally landed him in the city jail.

Governor Adams has appointed Mr. I. W. Stillman a member of the board of trustees of the Deaf Mute institute in place of Capt. W. F. Webber, resigned.

Public worship at the Congregational church, Bijou street, opposite Acacia park at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, will preach both morning and evening.

The following gentlemen of this city took the degree of nobles of the mystic shrine at Denver last week: A. Sagendorf, J. P. Barnes, A. L. Lawton, J. M. Ellison, E. J. Eaton, J. A. Himebaugh, A. Armentrout, F. E. Dow, J. L. Reynolds, J. P. Humphrey, and Mr. McLean[illegible].

The Hook and Ladder company are making the most extensive preparations for their grand ball at the city hall next Wednesday evening. A good time is promised all who attend.

Mrs. J. A. [illegible] of California, will lecture in city hall this evening at 7.30 o'clock on the cause and cure of [illegible] case. She will also heal some one in the audience. Everybody invited.

The lecture to-morrow evening in the course at the Methodist [illegible] for the benefit of the Free library at the Reading room, will be given by Rev. [illegible] B. Gregg. Subject "The Sc[illegible]."

The Rev. F. B. C[illegible], D. D., presiding elder of the Denver district, arrived yesterday afternoon and will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. church south today, both morning and evening.

Public worship at the First Baptist church to-day at 11 a. m. The pastor, Rev. Roland Mo[illegible], will preach. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6.15 p. m. Conference meeting at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. David McShane expects to begin work on the large Ferris irrigating reservoir for the Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company tomorrow. His entire outfit, consisting of twenty-two teams and forty men, arrived in the city yesterday.

On Friday night a force of men were put to work on the street railway extension on Huerfano street and track was laid across and for some distance west of the iron bridge. Yesterday the road was constructed from the switch at track to the bridge.

The Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company report a pressing demand for lots in La Vergne. Shares in the grand drawing which takes place in about ten days are selling at a rapid rate, and intending purchasers should take advantage of an early opportunity to buy.

Last evening quite a largely attended meeting of the Colorado Springs club was held at The Antlers. The committees appointed at the previous meeting submitted drafts of the articles of incorporation, and the constitution and by-laws, both of which after a few slight changes, were adopted.

The postponed dramatic entertainment of the Hares Foot club will be given at No. 2 Cascade avenue, next Tuesday evening, instead of to-morrow evening as announced. Two plays entitled, "My Uncle's Will," and the "Two Buzzards" will be presented. Tickets for the entertainment have been placed at $1.00. They can be procured at Miss Garstin's library.

Word has been received from the father of the young man who was killed in a well in the eastern part of the county nearly two weeks ago to the effect that he would be unable to pay for the transportation of his son's body to his home for burial. In all probability he will now be buried at the county's expense.

C. W. Haynes & Co. have sold to P. G. Rowe their four-year-old sorrel colt Prince, sired by their celebrated horse George H. Patchen. The stock of this famous horse are noted for their qualities as fine roadsters. The Messrs. H. and L. L. Chadbock, of Lockport, N. Y., have a span of horses, full brothers, one five and the other six, sired by the same horse for which they recently refused $2600. This stock was brought by Messrs. Haynes & Co. from Niagara county, N. Y., and is quite noted wherever known.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch pays the following pretty compliment to Effie Ellsler, who appears here on "Pe[illegible]" Thursday evening: Miss Ellsler is the centre of interest, wherever she is on the stage the faces where the rapt attention of the spectator converges. She is essentially an advocate of the school of art. Intensity with her is not synonymous with [illegible]. She does not explode into paroxysms or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] passion [illegible] emotion are not stirred to every [illegible] breeze, but they are not [illegible] with the violence of the [illegible]. Shallowness often offsets [illegible] serve but the surface is [illegible] covered. With Miss Ellsler [illegible] this easy, unostentatious [illegible] natural and adequate expression.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] to the Gazette [illegible] the Gazette office only [illegible]

R. [illegible]

C. [illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

[illegible]

[illegible] rooms to take [illegible] with low rates, [illegible]

[illegible] Through Mr. C. M. Hampson, Commercial Agent, No. 10 Windsor Block, Denver. Write to him. b 24tf

Proposals will be received by Captain De Coursey, up to February 21st, for the building of [illegible] across the Monument creek, the [illegible] Pikes Peak and [illegible] avenue. [illegible] at Captain De Coursey's office. 1 17 3

A car load of fresh Milch Cows for sale. All first class and [illegible] especially for family use, [illegible] gentle and good milkers. Inquire at Stevens' Livery Stable.

The West [illegible] Exchange will [illegible] open [illegible] [illegible] breakfast, dinner and supper [illegible]

NOTICE TO THOSE THAT WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

[illegible] at H. F. [illegible] 13 Pike's Peak ave.

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Silver [illegible] Jewelry. Manufacturing, Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting. [illegible] NO CHARGE.

[illegible] fresh Milch Cows [illegible] All first class and bought especially for family use [illegible] gentle and good milkers. Inquire at Stevens' Livery Stable.

[illegible] W. LENNOX, Agent. [illegible]

Watches at Toreno's at Lucas's. Cheapest Watch and Jewelry Store in the state. Get Lucas's prices before you purchase.

NEW TRAIN TO KANSAS CITY.

The Burlington Route will run daily train to Kansas City, leaving Denver at 7.25 p. m., and arriving in Kansas City at 5.00 p. m. next day, making all connections for the east and south.

This train carries through Pullman sleepers to Kansas City, also through sleeper to Chicago without change.

The Burlington also runs through train to Kansas City via St. Joseph, leaving Denver daily at [illegible].

The Burlington No. 2 Chicago Express leaves Denver at 8.00 p. m. and makes the run to Omaha and Chicago in less time than any other route.

This train carries through sleepers and coaches without change. m-5 tf

A car load of fresh Milch Cows for sale. All first-class and bought especially for family use at [illegible] gentle and good milkers. Inquire at Stevens' Livery Stable. 1 19 3

For first-class work go to M. O'Sullivan, MERCHANT TAILOR, room 5 over First National Bank, Colorado Springs. m-5tf

I have just received my stock of Spring Suitings [illegible] of the finest selected [illegible] in the state. Call and see them. J. D. O'Brien, Artist Tailor, [illegible] N. Tejon. b 6tf

LUXURIOUS TRAVELING.

The Union Pacific Ry. is [illegible] getting to the front under the able management of Mr. Potter. They are now running their daily trains to Omaha, Kansas City, and the East, and to Salt Lake and the West. Pullman's latest improved sleepers attached to each train and they are the finest in the country. The fast train leaves Denver daily at 8.45 p. m. and arrives in [illegible] day 1.35, Chicago following morning 6.00 a. m. Old Reliable K. P. departs at [illegible] daily at 8.05 p. m. Morning train for O[illegible] and Colorado departs at [illegible] for Kansas City at 7.00 a. m. Trains for the West leave daily at 1.15 p. m. and 11.45 p. m. Evening trains from this city arrive in time to connect with all U. P. trains East and West. Tickets sold and [illegible] at [illegible] D. & R. G. offices; J. M. Ellison, Agent; [illegible] Gen'l Agent, Denver.

A car load of Fresh Milch Cows for sale. All first class and bought especially for family use and [illegible] gentle and good milkers. Inquire at Stevens' Livery Stable.

Swiss cheese, Limburger cheese, [illegible] cheese, Brick cheese, [illegible] and Holland herring at the [illegible] Colorado City.

DR. W. K. SINTON, DENTIST, removed to Pike's Peak ave., corner Nevada. [illegible]

Bargains in Properties

IN

COLORADO SPRINGS
WEST COLORADO SPRINGS,
COLORADO CITY, and on
CHEYENNE CREEK

Hour Agency,

No. [illegible] N. TEJON ST. [illegible]

ALWAYS CALL

Mellen's Views!

Lantern Slides made to order from 1,500 Negatives.

HARES FOOT CLUB.

No. 2 N. CASCADE AVE

Tuesday, Feb'y 21st.

[illegible]

"My Uncle's Will."

READING . . . "The Jackdaw of Rheims."
Miss GARSTIN.

[illegible]

"The Two Buzzards"

NEALE & CO.,

Feed Store and Commission.

GRAIN, HAY, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, POTATOES AND APPLES.

Patronage Solicited.

124 East Huerfano st. [illegible]

M. KENNEDY!

No. 9 North Tejon Street.

REAL -:- ESTATE, -:- LOANS, -:- INSURANCE!

Special Attention Given to the Collection of Rent, Interest, Etc., and the Care of Property of Persons Out of Town.

Insurance Carefully Written in First-Class Companies Only.

Losses Promptly and Satisfactorily Adjusted.

FOR SALE—CHEYENNE ROAD PROPERTY.—We have two Four Acre Tracts, the finest along the road. Plenty of pine trees, good water, etc. Also a very desirable Eight-Acre Tract. First-Class investments.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Very neat cottage, 7 rooms and bath room, [illegible] furnished. Central location on Pike's Peak ave. $70.

Also cottage 5 rooms and bath, Nevada avenue and Hu[illegible] street, $[illegible].

Elegantly furnished 9 room house North Tejon street, Steam heat and all modern conveniences. Low rental to a good tenant.

UNFURNISHED.

Very neat 5 room cottage East Boulder st. Finely finished, $40.

House 7 rooms, almost new, fully furnished North Weber street $75.

Also very desirable residence 6 rooms North Tejon street from March 4th. $75.

[illegible] room house, Maple street, $10.

5 room house, North Corona street, $15.

[illegible] room house, North Nevada, $20.

5 room house, South Nevada, $22.

For Sale—Furnished.

One of the finest Residences on North Tejon St. Corner lot [illegible] front [illegible] [illegible] rooms and every modern convenience. Seven large bed rooms, hot and cold water in each. The property is offered at a *Bargain*.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

One of the Finest Residences in the city. House 10 rooms. Choice location. Low rent to a desirable tenant.

RANCH.

The finest Hay Ranch in the country. Cut this year two hundred and sixty five tons of Hay. Can be sold so as to net 15 per cent on the investment.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE 5 ROOMS.—Lot 70x190, North Wahsatch avenue, $2,000.

FINE CORNER.—Lot 100x190, North Tejon street, on line of street cars.

VERY DESIRABLE Residence lot west side Cascade ave.

DESIRABLE CORNER—Lot 50x190, near business.

ALSO A VERY NEAT COTTAGE.—On Nevada avenue 5 rooms and bath room.

HOUSE 3 ROOMS—Willamette avenue, lot 50x190 $850.

ALSO HOUSE 5 ROOMS—Moreno ave., all in complete shape. Can be sold on installments to suit purchaser, $2,400.

VERY CHOICE CORNER—North Wahsatch avenue, 200x200. This is a bargain.

GOOD 7 ROOM HOUSE—With cellar, closets, etc. North Weber street. $4,500.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS—Still left on "Institute Heights."

ALSO A VERY CHOICE CORNER—50x190, South Cascade avenue. House 3 rooms. Can be sold on small payment down, balance on time to suit. $1,400.

VERY DESIRABLE LOT—North Nevada ave., 50x190.

VERY CHOICE 5 ACRE TRACT—Within city limits, under ditch. House 4 rooms, pantry, etc. Also good hen house, fruit trees, etc. $4,500.

VERY NEAT 4 ROOM COTTAGE—South Tejon street. Lot 50x190 near the park, $3,000.

VERY DESIRABLE 8 ROOM HOUSE—On North Weber street. Fully furnished, bath room, closets and every convenience. Rented at $50 per month. A BARGAIN.

LARGE LOT—100 feet front on El Paso st., 131 feet on High st. House 8 rooms, good barn, etc., $4,500.

ALSO A 4 ACRE TRACT—Within city limits, under irrigation at [illegible]. All cultivated. Very cheap.

COLORADO CITY—THIRTY THREE CHOICE LOTS—Located along and south of the main avenue. Owner desires to go east and will sell all together at a very low figure.

BRICK HOUSE 3 ROOMS—E. Kiowa st., lot 50x200, $1,800.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER—Lot 100x190. North Wahsatch avenue, $2,000.

HOUSE 6 ROOMS—N. Tejon st., choice location, $4,500.

ONE QUARTER BLOCK—On N. Weber st. A Bargain.

ALSO HOUSE 9 ROOMS—Good cellar, barn, etc.; lot 50x190, South Nevada, $4,500.

HOUSE 5 ROOMS—In good condition, S. Nevada, $2,100.

8 ROOM HOUSE—Sahwatch street $1,200.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Tejon street.

ALSO A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS.

Call at My Office for Location, Prices, Etc. We will Cheerfully Show you Property.

M. KENNEDY,

Real Estate Dealer, - - - - - No. 9 North Tejon Street.

College Park Conservatory.

Between Nevada Ave. and Weber St., on Casche Le Poudre.

S. D. BRADFORD, [illegible] THOS. D. DAVIDSON, Foreman.

Choice Flowers and Floral Work a Specialty.

A Great Variety of Beautiful Plants.

Decorations for Balls and Receptions.

COME ONE! — VISITORS WELCOME — COME ALL!

Street Cars to the Corner.

"NO FLIES ON THIS."

For a few more days I shall give great Bargains in Shoes.

The success of my sale has been great and Bargains grow scarce.

COME AT ONCE.

E. H. GAY!

No. 28 S. Tejon St., - - - Colo. Springs.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BACON & GRISWOLD,

No 24 South Tejon St.

CHAS. HEISER.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of

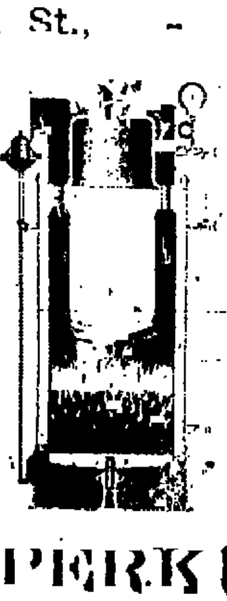
Boots & Shoes.

In the city, at prices to suit the times.

FLORANCE & MURPHEY

121 S. Tejon Street.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Daily Gazette.



E. S. Bumstead & Co.,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Plumbing, Steam & Gas Fitting Goods.

[illegible] Fixtures and Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Material.

No. 12 North Tejon Street.

The accompanying cut represents the [illegible] STEAM HEATER, which is considered the most economical and practical heater for warming residences. CALL AND SEE IT.

PERKINS BROS.

HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FANCY & STAPLE CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery and Glassware.

No. 26 North Tejon Street.

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At Davis' J

Our Reduc braced in the Jewe

Bargains can be secu stock before purchasing must be sold.

Fine Watch Repairing and Di

IF YOU WISH A GOOD

-:- CHEA

Look in on Our Grea which Conti

UNBOUNDED

Until we take our Annual Inve 1st, we will offer Extraordinary In that we may GREATLY REDUC prices too Low [illegible]

WE CAN SAVE YOU MON

And Money Talks! Don't yo to Purchase now for future need venience

WISHON & A

No. 19 S. T

Men's, Boys' and C

New Spring Goods

150 pieces French Sattee
100 pieces American Satt
A beautiful line of Scotch
Flannels
Five cases American sucker Novelties in Wool D
Our Embroideries and V and a finer line can not be f
We have received a very all grades, in all the choice Matts and Linoleums.
Call and see our new Ho Special inducements in this

GIDDINGS BROS

Great February Sa

AT THE

Pike's Peak Dry G

NOW -:-

1,000 Remnants &

At from 20 to 50 per cent off the R this NO HUMBUG, but an ACTUAL buyers

These goods are no old shopkeepe desirable and staple

Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, V Cheviots, Jeans, Cassimeres, Prints, M

Odds and Ends in Hosiery, Under eries, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Collar Tidies and hundreds of other articles.

These Remnant Sales, which we tember, have gained such a reputation have hitherto availed themselves of th hardly necessary for us to recommend known before of these sales we woul TIONS ARE EXACTLY AS STATE will be strictly adhered to. You will and valuable Dresses and other articles them in the great Eastern cities.

SPECIAL

All Children's Wraps at HALF PRICE.
All Jerseys ONE-FOU

NEW SPRIN

New Spring Styles New Ruchings.
New Spring Embroideries New
New Spring To

Edward Ferris D

OLD PIKE'S PEAK DR

No. 102 Pike's P

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A. HEME

Groceries, Crockery,

A New Line of Hanging

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J. A. HAYES, Jr., C

FIRST NATIO

OF COLORADO

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOM
GENERAL BANKING

DIRECTOR
IRVING HOWBERT. LOUIS R. EHRI
N. S. CULVER. A. MAY [illegible]